The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,193, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rs.52 Single Copy for Cash .....As. 4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
including postage ..... ,, 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town ..... ,, 29 0
including postage ..... ,, 36 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town ... ,, 16 0
including postage ..... ,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... ,, 6 0
including postage ..... ,, 7 12

As the prepayment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Re. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Tonlines and under ..... Rs. 4 0
Repetitions ..... ,, 2 0
First insertion, each line ..... ,, 0 6
Second insertion ..... ,, 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions ..... ,, 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each ..... ,, 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
Single copy 8 annas.
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 8 per annum viâ Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 viâ Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE FIRST WEEK IN MARCH.—Messrs. Money, Wigram & Son's celebrated Ship MINERVA, 829 Tons, W. H. MERRYMAN, Commander, has superior accommodation for Saloon passengers. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., or to Captain MERRYMAN on Board.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY.—The new A 1. Clipper ship SEAFIELD, 629 Tons registered, JAMES MACKAY, Commander. Her accommodations for passengers is first rate. For passage apply to Captain Mackay on board, or to the undersigned at their Office.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Agents for the *Seafield*.

Bombay, 29th Jan. 1862.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship JEDDO, (1,600 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain E. P. C. Brown, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY the 12th February, at 3 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 1st February 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on Monday the 10th instant.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship BEHAR, (1,600 Tons, and 350 H. P.,) Captain G. S. BROOKS, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 14th February, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chests of Opium not in the ship on that date.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 7th February 1862.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CHINA.

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 13TH FEBRUARY.—The First Class Screw Steamer LANCEFIELD, Captain HUTCHINSON, has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMINGTON & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE CALCUTTA AND BURMAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited, will despatch a steamer to Kurrachee, carrying Mails and Passengers twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail, expected about the 11th instant. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Coy. limited.

P. S.—No Cargo will be received on board after the 9th instant.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, Capt. A. MAY, to Kurrachee, carrying Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail expected about the 26th instant. For passage freight, &c. apply to

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. & B. S. N. Company Limited.

P. S.—No Cargo will be received on board after the 9th instant.

Bombay, 5th Feb. 1862.

For Bordeaux, Calling on the Malabar Coast.

THE French Ship JESSORE, Captain GACHET, having the greatest part of her Cargo engaged, will take a few Tons to Complete. For Freight apply to Captain GACHET on Board, or to

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th February 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK. The new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched on Sunday next the 16th February at 10 A. M. for Rutnagerry, Vingorla, Goa, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, and from thence to Bombay touching the intermediate Port.

For Freights of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE,
Manager.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching one of their Steamers to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate ports on the following dates, viz. :—

On Saturday the 22nd February.
,, ,, the 22nd March.
,, ,, the 19th April.
,, ,, the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

6th February 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch a Steamer for Kurrachee, on the 21st instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

6th February 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAN WOLLEN, incharge, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office.
Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Owen Glendower*, J. ROBINSON, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship, and take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1862.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort Bombay. TERMS—*Cash*.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A. M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.)

DENTAL NOTICE.

H. WASHINGTON, successor to C. H. Davis, Dentist, may be consulted at his Office on the groundfloor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

The Thirteenth Annual Publication.

NOW ON SALE,

in one handsome vol., cloth, containing upwards of 1050 pages.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1862,

BESIDES the usual matter which is found from year to year in this work, the following lists will be found in the present issue.

THE BENGAL ARMY LIST,
Corrected up to 1st November.
THE BENGAL CIVIL LIST,
Corrected up to 1st November.
THE MADRAS ARMY LIST
Corrected up to 1st of October.
THE MADRAS CIVIL LIST,
Corrected up to 1st of October.
UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PENSION RULES,
Corrected up to the present time.
A LIST OF DECCAN SIRDARS.
A LIST OF AMEERS IN SIND.
THE ENGLISH TARIFF.
A LIST OF COFFEE ESTATES.
ACTS OF PARLIAMENT RELATING TO INDIA.
ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRICE—*Per copy, Rs. 6, Cash; Rs. 7, Credit*

The ALMANACK will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom, direct, if required, at Rs. 8 per copy, Cash.

N. B.—*The* ALMANACK *can be sent to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 7-8-0, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.*

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We have received "the Bombay Almanack" for 1862, which is beautifully printed and full of clearly arranged information.—*Friend of India, Jan. 9.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press; and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the very best work of reference that has ever been published in this Presidency. This Directory has for many years past been most carefully prepared, and in every succeeding year we find an increased attention to the collection of those facts which makes a work of this description useful to every class of the community. It contains, amongst other matters, Army and Civil Lists of the three Presidencies corrected to the latest date before publication. The arrangement of the Madras and Bengal Lists, alphabetically, is quite a new feature, and one that will be recognised as of great utility. The "English Directory" is not the least important portion of the work, and will be found most useful to all who have occasion to refer to it for Parliamentary and all other information likely to interest Europeans in India. In a word the *Bombay Gazette Directory* for the present year is as perfect in all the branches of information likely to be desired as it is possible to make it.—*Deccan Herald, December 23.*

We have much pleasure to notice the appearance of the Bombay Almanac and Directory for 1862, published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*. The work is a marvel of industry and laborious perseverance; and is decidedly one of the best works of reference which have issued from the Bombay press. It would be difficult to enumerate the varied and important matter it contains; but we would draw particular attention to the highly valuable financial statements which enrich the volume; the new Acts of the Imperial Parliament in reference to India; and those of the Legislative Council passed during last year; and the part of the Directory relating to England. To the commercial as well as the general public, the work is invaluable; and we would strongly recommend it as deserving of liberal patronage.—*Cochin Courier, January 2.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the very excellent Bombay Almanack for 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* office. We have nothing fresh to say in praise of this compilation beyond what we have said in previous years. We certainly look on it as the *best work* of the kind published in this country.—*Delhi Gazette, January 2.*

The *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, is the thirteenth annual publication of the series, and as each successive number has entered into energetic and successful competition with its predecessor, thirteen very manifest strides towards perfection are behind the present issue. Besides the Calendar and the English Directory, (with lists of peers and commoners,) we have the recent Acts of Parliament for India, Acts of the Legislative Council, Furlough Rules, Financial Statements, Tables of Pay and Allowances, Bombay Commerce, Post Office, Railways, Telegraphs, Customs, Weights, Fares, Judicial Establishments, Commercial ditto, Banks, Companies, Benevolent Societies, Clubs, Associations, the Bombay Press, &c. &c. A list of privileged persons (Native Princes and Sirdars) in the Presidency, is given, with various particulars regarding them. The second part (in the same volume) contains the Civil and Military Lists of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. These have been compiled and arranged, in their present forms, for the first time, and corrected up to the date of going to press. Much new matter has been introduced. The volume (of about 1050 pages) has evidently been got up with great care, is printed with handsome type, and is every way creditable to the press from which it issues.—*Bombay Guardian, December 28.*

NOW READY,

In one handsome vol., containing upwards of 268 pages.

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1862.

THIS ALMANACK contains, besides the usual European and Native Calendars, a large amount of useful matter and Tables of Reference.

*** Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two additional Annas, the Almanack can be forwarded to any part of India, post free.*

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 24th December 1861.

ON SALE.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 1st November 1861, showing the Names and Designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government, in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judical, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE owner having no further use for them—A Service of the BAY ARAB RIDING HORSE with SADDLE, BRIDLES and STABLE GEAR complete.

May be seen in the Fort by applying to "C. T. R.," Care of the Office of this Paper.

ST. ANDREWS LIBRARY.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.
MICROSCOPES.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co., would beg to call attention to their very efficient Stock of these Instruments.—

LARGE SUPERIOR COMPOUND MICROSCOPE with highly finished brass Tripod Stand, an improved Traversing Stage, having ½ inch motion in all directions, and worked by rack and screw movements, (7 inch span,) constructed on improved principles, so as to prevent tremor: having Plane and Concave Mirrors 2½ inches diameter, corrected Hygenian Eye-pieces, superior 1 inch Englissh Achromatic Objective of 17 aperture (magnifying 60 Diameters with the first Eye-piece, and 180 with the second); best English ¼ inch Achromatic (magnifying 200 diameters with the first Eye-piece, and 300 with the second, or 90,000 times superficial; and a Stand Condenser, with Sliding Tube, the whole packed in handsome upright Mahogany Look-up Cabinet, with brass handle ..... Rs. 200

Students' Microscope in Cabinet case with Compound body, achromatic Object Glass, range 30 to 120 Diameters, 2 simple Powers, Rackwork Condenser. Minor and Joint to incline the body to any angle 50

STUDENT'S COMPOUND MICROSCOPE, quick and slow motion to the body, large stage, best triplet object glass, with powers ranging from 40 to 300 Diameters, stage condenser, large double mirror and forceps, in mahogany case with drawer 145

PROFESSOR QUECKETT'S COMPOUND MICROSCOPE. 2 Achromatic object glasses ¼ and ½ in. in neat morocco case with dissecting scissors, knife, needle, tweezers, glass ships and box of thin glass cover complete 80

PROFESSOR ARCHER'S IMPROVED LECTURE BOUND AND PARLOUR MICROSCOPE. The extreme simplicity of this Instrument combined with great completeness and portability will strongly recommend it, not only to the Lecturer, but for amusement in large evening parties 20

It may be used as an ordinary table Microscope—or by sliding in the Condenser in place of the Mirrior, and *holding up the Microscope to the light*, may be passed about from hand to hand, without necessity of parties rising their seats.

The compound body has a rack adjustment, and is furnished with a Superior Achromatic Combination, which will separate, so as two form two powers.

The whole is packed in at leather case, with six best microscopic preparations, and pair of hinged glass slides for out door use.

Micrographic Photographs of pictures, Portraits, &c may be had with any of the above at Rs. 2 each.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on the 17th instant, at 5 P. M.

J. WRAY,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 10th Feb. 1862.

WANTED.

BY A GENTLEMEN, who knows English and French, a situation as a Clerk in a Mercantile or Lawyer's Office. He writes a good hand. Apply to J. N., at this Office.

WANTED.

A NEUROPEAN offers his services as a servant to a gentlemen proceeding to Europe. Apply to "A. Z." at the *Gazette* Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A RESPECTABLE EUROPEAN FEMALE, desirous of proceeding to England, will be glad to attend on a Lady, or take charge of children by the Oveland route. Apply to F. H. *Gazette* Office.

TO LET.

THE Premises at No. 10, Forbes Street, now in the occupation of Messrs. Herbert & Co. Apply to S. TYABJEE, & Co.
9, Rampart Row.

TO LET.

THE FIRST STORY of Mr. DE SOUZA'S Press, Kalbadavie Road, suitable for a Shop or Office, just vacated by Messrs. Atmaram Sajoon and Co. Booksellers and Commission Agents—Rent Rs. 40.

Also the Upper Story of an airy and commodious House in Mathurpacady, having a separate entrance, well adapted for a family residence, the lower part occupied by a respectable family—Rent Rs. 25.

Apply to L. M. de SOUZA, Printer and Publisher, Bombay, either at his Office in Kalbadavie, or at his house, Mathurpacady.

TO LET.

FOR THE NEXT SEASON—"THE BRIARS" on the Mahableshwur Hills, furnished. For particulars, apply to Messrs. *Treacher & Co.*, Bombay and Poona.

TO LET.

FOR THE SEASON.—A large and well situated BUNGALOW well known by the name of "Red Castle," at Mahableshwar, with Out-houses, &c., furnished with the best accommodation and thoroughly repaired. For rent apply to COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, House Agent at Mahableshwar, or to JUWERCHUND ATMARAM, Kaka Pareck in the Fort.

TO LET.

FOUR HOUSES AND SOME GODOWNS are to be let in the Fort. Houses well adapted for Offices or dwelling-places. Apply to Messrs. N. SORABJEE & Co., Commission and General Agents and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c., No. 2, Bell Lane.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

A HOUSE at Lower Colaba No. 283. Apply to A. Y., care of the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

STABLING.

FOR four Horses and one Gharee, in the Fort, in single Stalls or otherwise. Address "X.," care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MATHERAN.

TO LET for a fortnight—a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, situated near the Bazaar. Apply to "M. W.," care of the Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co. beg to announce that they have recently received from London per ships *Vittoria*, *Cleadon* and *Duke of Wellington*, and are now on sale, the following articles, viz.

Best York Hams in Canvas, Berkley and Pine Cheeses in Bladders, Preserved Cheddar and Somerset Cheeses in Tins; Wiltshire Bacon in Tins; Bologna and Oxford Sausages; Yorkshire Game and Pork pies, Smoked Yarmouth Bloaters in Tin; Milton Oysters, and Preserved Mushrooms; Macaroni and Virmicelli, Coward's Jams and Jellies in Patent Jars, Gillon's Jams and Jellies in 1 and 2 lbs. Tins, Orange and Lemon Peels, and Bonbons, Cassaques, Taploca; Tart Fruits of sorts; Durham Mustard, Biscuits of sorts, Muscatel Raisins, Dry Herbs and Celery seeds, Allsopp's, Bass's and Tennant's Quart and Pint Ale, Dunbar's Quart Porter. Champagne and Moselle in Quarts and Pints, and Trichinopoly Cheroots.

24, Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th February 1862.

PARIAN WARE.

AN Assortment just received; the first ever imported into Bombay.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon*.

Elastic Patent Leather Boots	14	p. pair,
,, French Calf do.	18	,, ,,
,, or Lace Brown Leather do	18	,, ,,
Lace Patent Shoes	9	,, ,,

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

Opening of Thornhill Brothers & Co. New Watch Making Establishment.

IT affords us pleasure to inform our numerous connexion that our NEW AND ENLARGED ESTABLISHMENT is now open where we trust the increased accommodation afforded will enable us fully to meet the acquirements of those who for the last ten years have kindly favored our old establishment as well as to extend the same advantages to many who were deprived of the opportunity of giving us their orders consequent on the former limited space.

Many facilities are now afforded for Ladies and Gentlemen to give their orders and to enable them to select from the various and extensive assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLRY, &c. which we expect will be found replete in all its branches.

We feel confident much satisfaction will be given in the execution of orders and their quick despatch.

27, Medow Street, Fort Bombay.

CAVALRY MANŒUVRES.

SECOND EDITION, Part 3, Sections XI. to XIII. of the "Cavalry Regulations," together with forms of formation and Manœuvre Distances, Intervals, Posts and Duties of Officers, Skirmishing, Picquet and Outpost Duty. Literally translated into Hindustani, in the Oordoo and Divanaghiri characters, by Major W. Anderson, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry (Lancers.)

**** This work, which was published under the sanction of His Excellency Sir H. Somerset, K.C.B., K.H. late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, is especially designed for the use of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Native Cavalry.

Price.—Rs. 3-0; or Rs. 2-8 when more than 12 copies are taken.

Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A VERY SUPERIOR MAIL PHAETON, built in England expressly to order, with a pair of Bright BAY ARAB HORSES, with HARNESS complete, the property of H. D. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., proceeding to England.

To be seen on two hours' notice being given to the undersigned.

ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co.
Bombay, Marine Street, No. 2, 5th Feb. 1862.

For Sale at Mr. Ginger's Veterinary Establishment, Girgaum Road.

A SUPERIOR BATCH of Australian Mares and Geldings, from Adelaide, selected with great care and got by the Imported blood sires, Wilton and Flatcatcher; amongst them will be found some capital hacks, chargers, match horses, harness pairs, and two pairs of bays well adapted for a four in hand.

Apply to MR. JOHNSTONE on the premises.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

ALMANACS FOR 1862.

Nautical Almanac, Rs. 3.
Hannay's Almanac, As. 8.
Beeton's Illuminated Sheet Almanac and Christmas Annual, Rs. 1.
Times of India Half Rupee Almanac.
Gazette Rupee Almanac, with List of Bombay Residents, &c. &c. &c.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS,

RECEIVED BY LAST OVERLAND MAIL.

Illustrated London News, Jan. 4	Rs. 0 10
Times, Dec. 21 and 28, and Jan. 4 ...	1 8
Lady's Newspaper, Dec. 21, and 28, and Jan. 4..	1 14
United Service Gazette, Dec. 21 and 28	1 4
Naval and Military Gazette, Dec. 21 and 28.....	1 4
The Engineer, Dec. 20, and 27, and Jan. 3.....	1 14
Jackson's Woolwich Journal, Jan. 1	0 8
The Era, Dec. 22, and 29	1 4
Punch, Jan. 4	0 6
The Lancet, Jan. 4	0 12
Weekly Dispatch, Dec. 22, and 29, and Jan. 5..	1 14
Heerspath's Railway Journal, Dec. 21, and 28...	1 4
Weekly Times, Dec. 22, and 29	0 8
Evening Mail, Dec. 18, to Jan. 3	3 0
Lloyds Weekly News, Dec. 22 and 29.....	0 12
Galignani's Messenger, Jan. 1, 2, 3, and 4	1 8
Bell's Life in London, Dec. 22 and 29.....	1 4
Le Modes Parisiennes, Dec. 29	0 12

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street.

FOR SALE.

HORSE AND PHAETON for sale. Price Rs. 550, to be seen at the house of the Rev. J. AITKEN, Bellasis Road.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL INVOICE OF AMERICAN BEEF in Barrels, will be sold cheap to close an account.

MERWANJEE SQRABJEE.

5, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts. Apply to
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S BEER.

BOTTLED by Messrs. P. Friend & Co., just received by their Agents, in good condition, in Quarts and Pints. Price Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½ per dozen.

Also a quantity of country bottled at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts and Rs. 3½ per dozen for Pints.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Bombay, Nov. 26th, 1861.

CHERRY BRANDY AND CORDIAL.

IN Cases of 2 dozen Pints each. For sale, at Rupees 18 per Case. Apply at the Godowns of EDWARD BATES & Co.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.

RUINART, PERE & FIL'S CHAMPAGNE in Qrts, at Rs. 30 per dozen.
CARBONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.
RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILLNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT, *ex Janet Willie*, from London, of carefully selected SHERRIES, bottled by *Messrs. R. Johnston & Co.*, Mincing Lane and Pall Mall, London.

Yellow Seal	Rs. 25	per dozen.
Green ,, ...	,, 24	,,
Red ,, ...	,, 23	,,

Early application is requested by

ALBERT VINAY.

5, Forbes Street.

PRESENT PRICES OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

		per dozen.
SHERRY—		
Amontillado	Qts.	Rs. 32
Pale	Qts.	,, 26 to 28
Do.	Qts.	,, 24
Golden	Qts.	,, 24 to 26
PORT—		
1st quality	Qts.	,, 28
Do.	Pts.	,, 15
2nd quality	Qts.	,, 24
Do.	Pts.	,, 13
CHAMPAGNE—		
1st quality	Qts.	,, 40
Do.	Pts.	,, 20
2nd quality	Qts.	,, 36
Do.	Pts.	,, 19
HOCK—		
Sparkling	Qts.	,, 40
Do.	Pts.	,, 20
MOSELLE—		
Sparkling	Qts.	,, 40
Do.	Pts.	,, 20
CLARET—		
Margaux	Qts.	,, 32
Leoville	Qts.	,, 26
La Rose	Qts.	,, 24
Medoc	Qts.	,, 18
Do.	Pts.	,, 12
BRANDY—		
1st quality. Pale	Qts.	,, 28 to 30
OLD TOM, Booth's	Qts.	,, 20
GINGER WINE, Stubbe's	Qts.	,, 21
WHISKEY, (Scotch)	Qts.	,, 24
BEER—		
English bottled	Qts.	,, 6-8
English do.	Pts.	,, 4-4
PORTER	Qts.	,, 6-8
Ditto.	Pts.	,, 4-4
CURACOA, MARASCHINO, & NOYEAU..		,, 40

STRANACK & Co.
10, Hummum Street, Bombay, 21st Jan. 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines...	,,	,, 24
White do.			
Brown do.			,, 22
Yellow do.			
MADEIRA, very old		,,	,, 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,, 28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux		,,	,, 34
Leoville		,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
Medoc		,,	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	,, ,, 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	,, ,, 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	,, ,, 36
Do.	do.	Pints	,, ,, 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Coblenz Rhine...	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do.	do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		,,	,, 21
TREACHER & Co. do.		,,	,, 18
CURACOA		,,	,, 42
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 40
SHERRY BRANDY		,,	,, 80
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	
do. ..... Julien Robins (30 years old)		,,	,, 50
Rum ..... Fine old Jamaica		,,	,, 20
Gin—Old Tom ..... Booth, London		,,	
Do. ..... Hollands in cases		,,	
WHISKEY ..... Glenlivat, Grabbie		,,	,, 21
BEERS AND STOUT.			

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

MEMORIAL TO COL. RICHARD BAIRD SMITH, C.B.

THE Chamber of Commerce and the Community at large having been invited by the Central Committee at Calcutta, to co-operate with them for the purpose of erecting to the late Colonel BAIRD SMITH, Memorials in the Cathedral at Calcutta and in the Church of Lasswade, Colonel Baird Smith's native parish; I am directed to solicit subscriptions for this purpose. Each subscription will be limited to two Gold Mohurs.

List of Subscriptions already received.

James N. Fleming, Esq.	Rs.	30
Michael A. Scott, Esq.	,,	30
W. F. Sisarth, Esq.	,,	30
R. Hannay, Esq.	,,	30
James Bevis, Esq.	,,	30
H. Brooke, Esq.	,,	30
John Cagels, Esq.	,,	30
W. R. Cassels, Esq.	,,	30
Henry D. Cartwright, Esq.	,,	30
Robert Angus, Esq.	,,	30
F. Martin, Esq.	,,	30
R. Latham, Esq.	,,	30
George Hamilton, Esq.	,,	30
Julius Achenbach, Esq.	,,	30
D. H. Cama, Esq.	,,	30
J. P. Cornforth, Esq.	,,	30
J. Tanner, Esq.	,,	30
C. J. Robinson, Esq.	,,	30
R. Strong, Esq.	,,	30
J. H. Gildemeister, Esq.	,,	30
H. John, Esq.	,,	30
John Campbell, Esq.	,,	30
Clement D. Leggatt, Esq.	,,	30
W. Sim, Esq.	,,	30
A. F. Wallace, Esq.	,,	30
John Farrar, Esq.	,,	30
George Foggo, Esq	,,	30
Carsetjee Limjee, Esq	,,	30
Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq..	,,	30

Further subscriptions will be received by the undersigned.

H. BROOKE,
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, Secretary.
21st January 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

THE following Instruments are always kept in Stock at this Establishment:—

Theodolites, Levels, Prismatic Compasses, Pocket Sextants, Optical Squares, Levelling Staves, Chains and Arrows, Mathematical Drawing Instruments in Cases or spare, Proportional Compasses, Beam Compasses, Turn in Compasses, Dividers, Wholes and Halves, Bow Pens and Pencil-holders, Bow Compasses, Drawing Pens, Double Pens, Wheel Pens, Pointers, French Curves, Marquois Scales, Plotting Scales, Protractors, Sectors, Rules, Parallel Rulers, Straightedges, Measuring Tapes, Opisometers, Aneroid Barometers, Thermometers, Sundials, Mariners Compasses, Sextants, Quadrants, Camera Lucidas, Camera Obscurae, Photographic Cameras, Debuscopes, Magniflers, Magic Lanterns, Microscopes, Stereoscope Telescopes, Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 14 Horse power, high pressure complete with all connections. Also, A STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, 12 horse power, horizontal. May be seen on application to

MACINDOE, ROGERS, & Co.

Rampart Row.

S. D. ESPERANCE & Co.,

NAVAL, MILITARY AND CIVIL TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, have just received a choice stock of New Tweeds, Angolas, Cassimeres and Fancy Coatings, Scarlet and Blue Regulation Serges, Blue and Black Wool Dyed Venetions, Blue and Black Wool Dyed, Superior Ladies' Cloths, Fine French Cashmerette Coatings, Fancy Scotch, and Silk and Wool Shirting Flannels, American Cotton and Khakee Drills, White and unbleach Barnsley Linen Drills, Fancy Marcella Quilting Vestings, Fancy Embroidered Dress Vestings, Black Barathea and Raydmere Vestings, Fullers Ventilated Black Silk Dress Hats, Fulley fine Drab Felt Hats.

The only kind guaranteed to retain their shape, and 20 per cent. cheaper than any other maker.

Fancy Cloth and Felt "Pork Pie" Hats, Black Drab, and Brown Oxonians, Regulation Felt Helmets.

Fancy Black and Colored Tom Thumb Ties, Fancy Lace Ties.

Four fold Linen Collars in all the newest shapes, stitched expressly for India, Rugs, Fine Alpacca, Wool, Vicuna and Sealskin, in varied and choice patterns.

Overland Metal Bound Leather Trunks 25 per cent. cheaper than other Houses.

Terms:—Cash on delivery 5 per cent. discount.

SELLING OFF.

IN announcing their intention of giving up business in a short time, Messrs. R. PEAT & Co. beg respectfully to thank those Gentlemen, who have kindly honoured them with their custom during the past 14 years, and to solicit a continuance of that patronage during the time that the business will be carried on in Bombay.

R. P. & Co. find themselves comp

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 10th February 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight ...	2s. 013/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0 3/4d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0d.
Calcutta	sight	100
Madras	30 do. do.	99
China	60 do. do. ... nom.	Rs. 213 per $100

SHARES.

Names	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 per cent	70 Prem. ex Div
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	25 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	70 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	100
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	13½
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	30½
Central Bank of W. India..	150	2½ do.	3¼ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 26 Sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company.	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,600 p sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	00 p sh.	Rs. 11,000 do
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[½ Anna 4.50 p sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 500 Div
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 140 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	.....	Rs. 120 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Western Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company ...	550	.....	Rs 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent Transfer Loan.....	Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36.....	90
" Loan 1842-43.....	90
" Loan 1854-55.....	90
New Five Per Cent. Loan.....	100½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan.....	107½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 230 Nominal
Cruzados.....	" 250 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	" 227 do.
Genoese Crowns.....	" 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 204
Bar Silver.....	" 106
Gold Leaf	" 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)..... £3 10s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.
" (Seeds) ..... £2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ..... £3 0s. 0d. .....
" (Seeds) ..... £2 10s. 0d. .....
To Rice Ports ..... £3 15s. 0d. .....
To Colns ..... Rs. 10 per candy. .....
To Clyde ..... £3 5s. .....

PRICES CURRENT (FEBRUARY 6th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :	Per candy
Old Bros. h. and Burnt, ...	None.
Dholleru, ...	Rs. 175 to 180
Oomrawutee	" 175 to 180
Comptu, ...	" 178 to 179
Dharwar Sawginned	" 236 to 238
New Sarsee, and Nuggur	" 195 to 196
Kumpteeh	" 188 to 190
NEW COTTON to Arrive :	
Broach and Surat (April and May)	" 201 to 202
Dholleruh ..... (Do.)	" 186 to 187
Oomrawutee ..... (March and April)	" 184 to 185
Veravole ..... (Do.)	" 171 to 172
Dharwar Sawginned (May)	" 237 to 238
OPIUM.—Malwa, ibs. 1505 to 1510.	
SENNA.—Tinnevelly, Unshrivls .....at Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt	
Rajwaud, Guzerat ,, 6-8 to 6-10	
Chigolly mixed (Black and White) ,, 24 to 25	
,, 33 to 34	

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated June 1857, by Letters Patent under 7 and 8 Victoria, C. 112.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
GENERAL MANAGER..... M. SALFOUR, Esq., in India.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, AND HONG-KONG.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £100,000 (TWENTY LACS OF RUPEES.)

HEAD OFFICE LONDON.

Manager at Bombay ..... H. B. MACQUILLOCH, Esq.
Officiating *Manager at Calcutta* ... H. G. DENISON, Esq.
Manager at Madras ..... E. MORRISS, Esq.
do. *Agra* ..... W. BIRCH, Esq.
do. *Kurrachee*... R. E. W. BAKER, Esq.
do. do. *Lahore* ..... HECTOR GUNN, Esq.
do. do. *Umritsur* ... T. BAILEY, Esq.
do. *Hong-Kong*... H. NORTH, Esq.
do. *Shanghai* ... H. TURNER, Esq.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH makes advances on the deposit and deposit of Government's Paper.

THE BANK PURCHASES INDIAN Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 4 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 3 months' sight..... 2s.
" 2 months' sight..... 1s. 11 3/4d.
" 1 month's sight ..... 1s. 11 3/4d.
On demand ..... 1s. 11 3/4d.
On Scotland ..... ½s. 11¾d.
On Ireland ..... ½s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount Bills at the current rate of the day.

The said parent has Bills and grants drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal to be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest epositis, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the BANKS should specify distinctly the accounts or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the interest and dividends, for which a charge will be made of 1 per cent.

On receiving Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of 1 per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Shares, 1 per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which ought to reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Mandates should be made payable to the Manager of the AGRA & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(As a Lady, Air Christian name or as such to full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—THE BANK will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for pay ment of the interest in London.

Coupons for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the risk of the owners of the Notes, where consignments can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Mandates payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has lately established at Kurrachee. Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACQUILLOCH,
Bombay, 6th January 1862. Manager.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Feb. 8	Amherst	Henderson ...	Moulmain.
	General Neill	Clark	Liverpool.
	Allum Ghir	Henderson ...	Cochin & Calcutta.
	Venetia	Bowen	Liverpool.
	Futtel Reymon	Cossy	Coast & Calcutta.

Commenced Loading.

The ship *Bengali*, for Havre, began to load on Saturday last.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Calicut.

Brig *Allice*.—250 pieces Slippers, 630 bags Wheat 46 bundles Coir Yorn, 7 bundles Pepper, 4 boxes Bees, Wax, 1 dubber Honey.

From Liverpool.

Ship *Edward Percy*.—8 casks Earthenware, 1 bale Cloth, 400 boxes Tin Plates, 15 cases Wine, 73 packages Hardware, 200 kegs Red Lead, 12 bales Lines and Twine, 2 cases Carriages 30 cases Bottled Beer, 119 cases Copper, 35 cases Thread, 582 packages machinery; 9680 Packages Ironworks, 10 bales Canvas, 69 bales Cotton Goods, 90 Water Meters, 6 cases Fire Frontchests, 493 pieces Prats 42 bundles Addenwork, 500 Bricks, 12 bags Clay, 67 bundles Window, 10 bales Wrapper Stripes, 1653 packages Merchandise, 22 packages Samples, 2 cases Hats, 4 Crab Winches, 41 cases Private Effect, 22 packages Sundries, 272 packages Twists, 20 cases Iron Chests, 2 casks Hollowars, 40 Barrels Paints, 369 packages Cordage, 1 box Bunting, 7 cases Lamp Springs 40 cases Beads, 60 bales Cotton Yarn.

Fred. Bourjon.
Ship Notes.—Cargo Bullion.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Saturday, 8th February 1862.

For London.

Cassibelanus.—28 bales Cotton, 98 cwt., Toolsidass Nursydass; 26 cases Dry Gingers, 28 cwt., Chuttoorbhooz Capoorchand; 2 cases Old Wearing Apparels; 1 case Sundry, Campbell Mitchell and Co.

Minerva.—Loose Buffolee Horns, 100 cwt., Hosseng Noorumohmed; 600 bags Sursee seed, 900 cwt., Mirchund Roonchund; 40 cases Mother O' Pearls Shells, 97½ cwt., Khanmohmed Hubib.

Agricola.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co.: 50 bales Rags, 175 cwt., Jooma Natha; 56 cases Oilbanum, 122½ cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

Gibson Craig.—1 case Animal Skins and Head, Merwanjee Coovarjee and Co.; 500 bags Linseed, 250 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Vernon.—1,000 bags Linseed, 500 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co.; 4 bales Rags, 14 cwt., Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.

Her Majesty.—5 cases Horns and Skins, and Wearing Apparel, Grey and Co.; 58 packages Sundries, Leckie and Co.

For Liverpool.

Egeria.—350 bales Cotton, 1 225 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Typhoon.—1 half bale Cotton, 1½ cwt., Essa Sullamon.

Peter Maxwell.—100½ bales Cotton, 35½ cwt., Pragjee Damodar; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee; 85 bales Wool, 255 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Gertrude.—215 bales Cotton, 752½ cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubib.

Crescent City.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Wookerda Khatesey.

Early Dawn.—2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Gangjee Courjee.

Queen of the North.—101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Gangjee Coorjee.

Herald.—270 bales Cotton, 945 cwt., Godoo Prem jee 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee, Cama and Co.

Thornhill.—360 bags Linseed, 540 cwt., Lalljee Nanjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., C. Furdoonjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Curs ndas Madhowdass.

Red Jacket.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Wookerda Khetsey; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Turusram Behareelall.

Natalia.—35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Coverjee Premjee; 90 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Luckmusey Rowjee.

Protector.—80 bales Hemp, 71 cwt., Dyall Jairaz; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Cullia jee Pestamber; 41 bales Wool, 123 cwt., Rutonjee Nusserwanjee.

Record.—967 bundles Coir Yarn, 100 cwt., Canjee Dhurrumsey; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Damjee Goculdass.

Clara Wheeler.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

Rubin.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Tudor.—Loose Bones, 100 cwt., Mahomed Cassum; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmedass Hurribhoy; 300 bags Linseed, 150 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.; 152 bales Cotton, 532 cwt., Nensey Damjee.

Morino.—275 bales Cotton, 962½ cwt., Remington and Co.; 250 bundles Linseed, 125 cwt., 250 bundles Rhuee cotton Seed, 125 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt. A. Bell and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co.

For Havre.

Bengali.—1,000 bags Jingilly Seed, 1.500 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

Helen Morrow.—50 bags Niger Seed, 73 cwt. 24 lbs. S. Tyebjee and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo*.—3 chests C. Shawls, 56 pieces Roostum. 2 cases C. Shawls, 32 pieces Kessowram Joowarmull; 1 box C. Shawls Forbes & Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *Jeddo*.—5 cases Shawls, 55 pieces J. Sigg and Co.; 7 bundles Silk, 557 lbs., Hajee Abdool Assum Babany; 1 box Cashmere Shawls, Forbes and Co.

For Aden.

Steamer *Jeddo*.—1 case Apparels and Books, Remington and Co.; 1 box Piece Goods, 14 pieces, Gopaljee Runchord.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Lancefield*.—4 boxes Muzma Oil, 203 lbs., Lulloobhoy Moolchund.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Behar*.—1 case Apparel, Remington and Co.; 1 package Piece Goods, 40 pieces, 1 package Cambay Stones, 10,000 numbers, Moosa Abdoola, 1 case Silk Piece Goods, 65 corges, Malum Ahmed Cassim and Co.

For Hongkond.

Steamer *Lancefield*.—60 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Remington and Co.; 4 cases Umbrellas 80 dozens. Eduljee Dadabhoy Langra and Co.; 25 chests Malwa Opium, 140 lbs. each. Soorujee Roybun, 7 chests M Opium 140 lbs. each, Runchordass Ambaram; 10 bags Raisins, 13 cwt., Hajee Hassum.

Steamer *Behar*.—10 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, Muncherjee Jemsetjee and Sons.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—February 1, Ship *Lady Melville*, F. T. Davies, from London left 16th October 1861.

Do. Bark *Catarague*, J. Macbeth, from London 4th August and Natal 25th November 1861.

Do. Steamer *Rangoon*, A. Melville, from Rangoon, Bimlipatam, and Vizagapatam 29th, Coconada 30th January, and Masulipatam, 1st February.

Do. 2. Barque *Henrietta*, Cunnings, from London 12th Oct.

Do. Barque *Challingham*, Dunn, from London 6th Oct.

Do. American Ship *Louisa*, Bowen, from Glasgow 22nd September.

Naval and Military Gazette.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

6th February.—Lieut. G. Bogle, H. M.'s 103rd Royal, on leave, from Poona.

7th D.—Assistant Surgeon P. Turnbull, General Duty, from Vingorla.

Do.—Captain P. Dods, Staff Corps, on duty, from Khandesh

Do.—Lieut. Hunt, H. M.'s 108th Regt., sick leave, from Jaulnah.

Do.—Captain E. Grant, 3rd Regt. N. I., to join, from China.

Do.—Lieut. A. F. Curtis, 5th Regt. M. L. Cavalry, to join, from leave, from Cannanore.

Do.—Lieut. Colonel B. Andrews, late 7th Regt. N. I., retired from Kolhapjhee.

8th Do.—Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. J. Hamilton, Staff, on duty, from Alibagh.

Do.—Lieut. and Adjutant J. N. Colthurst, 83rd Regt., en route to England, from Belgaum.

Do.—Brevet Major C. Vessey, 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Mhow.

Do.—Assistant Surgeon W. McCloy, Bombay Medical Establishment, on duty.

Do.—Major McCulloch, 24th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.

8th February.—Major McCulloch, 24th Regt. N. I., to join, to Belgaum.

Do.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon R. Spencer, Medical Establishment, on duty, to Nassick.

Do.—Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Mackenzie, Medical Department, on duty,

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Saturday, 8th February 1862.

H. M.'s 3rd Regt., the Buffs, to Fear for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

Tuesday 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.
2. The Committee of Survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows :—

President.—Captain Baigley, 33rd Regiment.
Members.—Quarter Master 18th Regt N. I., and Quarter Master 21st Regt. N. I.

Lieut. Adams, 23d Regt. N. L. I., has obtained leave of absence from 15th February to 16th March to proceed to Ruffudgeo.

The Non-Commissioned Officer detailed for this duty, will attend for instructions at the Deputy Commissary General's office, at 12 noon, on Monday next the 10th instant.

Major Bacon, Brigade Major, has obtained leave of absence from 10th to 16th instant, to proceed to Poona.

Lieut. Stevens, Adjutant 21st Regt. N. I (or Marine Battalion) will officiate as Brigade Major during Major Bacon's absence.

Bombay, Sunday, 9th February 1862.

The 23rd Regt. N. L. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjut. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 7th Feb. 1862.

1. It being essential for the complete identification of men who have claims to the service medal who are entitled to participate in any distribution of prize money or Batta, which has been or may be granted by Her Majesty that the Regimental number should be inserted in the Roll of Claimants for prize money, Officers commanding Corps are directed to be careful in the preparation of Rolls that this essential be supplied, and when the Regimental number of men have been changed, that the previous and present number be added by the soldiers claim given.

2. The attention of Officers Commanding Irregular Regiments, is called to the terms of the 1st Article of the amended Articles of War for the Native Army, which convey the conditions on which a recruit is to be enrolled, those conditions are now imperative and applicable to Sowars enlisted for the Irregular Cavalry.

Exchange of medical charge between Surgeon Trestrail, of the 6th Regiment N. I., and Assistant Surgeon J. Bain, M.D., of the 18th Regiment N. I., is authorized.

Lieut. Withers, H. M.'s 2 th Regiment N. L. I., is appointed Adjutant to the Regiment, vice Pioner, promoted.

3rd Class School Master Naik Ala Buksh, of the 27th Regiment N. I., or 1st Beloch Battalion, is promoted to 2nd Class School Master.

A European General Court Martial, composed as follows, will assemble at Poona at such time and place as the Major General Commanding the Division may appoint for the trial of such prisoners as may be ordered to appear before it :—

President.—Lieut. Colonel J. D. Stewart, 25th Regt. N. L. I.

Members.—Major General Hale, will nominate Officers from the Poona Brigade and Kirkee as members to complete the Court; also an Officer to officiate as Judge Advocate to whom lists of evidence are to be sent.

All parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence :—

2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I.—Surgeon R. Nicholson, for sixty days, from 10th February 1862, on privilege leave.

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, February 1.)

No. 110.—The following Promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval, in suppression of those published in Government General Order No. 1216 of the 31st ultimo :—

Brevet.

Captain William Vine, Madras Cavalry to be Major from 23 d July 1861, in succession to Major J. K. Speuce, Bengal Infantry, promoted.

Captain Frederick Young, Madras Infantry, to be Major from 20th August 1861, in succession to Major F. Westbrooke, Bombay Infantry (retired), promoted.

Captain Alfred Keating, Madras Infantry, (retired) to be Major from 2nd September 1861, in succession to Major J. C. Scott, Bengal Infantry, promoted.

Captain William Henry Baynes, Madras Infantry to be Major from 5th September 1861, in succession to Major T. F. B. Bowen, Bengal Cavalry (retired), promoted.

Captain Henry Richard Connel Moyle, Bombay Infantry, to be Major from 17th September 1861, in succession to Major J. Barrett, Bengal Infantry, promoted.

Captain Samuel John Becher, Bengal Infantry, (retired) to be Major from 25th September 1861, in succession to Major R. J. Kempt, Madras Infantry (retired), promoted.

N. B.—The promotion of Captains M. C. Spottiswoode and M. Cholmeley, Madras Infantry, to the rank of Major published in Government General Order No. 1216 of 1861, is cancelled, those Officers having previously been promoted.

Sporting Gazette.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY.—*Saturday, 8th February* 1862.

The Card gave promise of good sport, but the events did not fully justify it. The MALET STAKES, *Merrie England's* light weight put him on good terms with his competitors, and he very nearly did the *Stables* a good turn, but luck was against him, and he had to succumb to *Mistake*.

1ST. RACE.—"THE MALET STAKES," Rs. 400 from the Fund. A handicap open to all Horses that have started during the meeting. 3 miles.

		st. lbs.
Abdoolah's	G A H Mistake	8 5 1
The Stables	G A H Merrie England.....	7 12 2
H. H. Aga Khan's	B A H Ali Shah.....	9 0 3

Time—6. 10s.

Ali made the running all the way, and rode with judgment and care. He was never headed, *Ali Shah* trying to come at the Adelphi without effect, and *Merrie England* alone being in the rear for the last mile. At the straight run in *Merrie England's* jock went to work, and from the distance it became a flogging match—neck and neck until two lengths from home when *Mistake* jumped in by a head. A very well contested race but time bad.

2ND RACE.—"THE GREAT BOMBAY SWEEPSTAKES," of 100 G. M. each, H. F. 2 miles. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once to carry 4 lbs. extra; twice 7 lbs., and oftener 10 lbs.

		st. lbs.
Mhd. Bauker Khan's ...	G A C Garibaldi.....	8 8 1
H. H. Aga Khan's	C A H Attila	7 12 2
The Stranger's n. a.....	C A H Sting, late young Damin.....	9 1 3
The Stables	B A H Hector.....	9 1 4

Time—3m. 58s.

Attila, a dark horse from the Aga's stable, was in considerable demand at three to one, with *Garibaldi* next in the betting. *Sting* not thought to be out of it, but *Hector* not mentioned. A capital start with *Garibaldi* leading all the way; *Attila* close behind, and *Sting* at his quarter, *Hector* being nowhere, a position he maintained with the greatest pluck to the finish. *Garibaldi* had it all his own way, and won easily in the moderate time of three minutes fifty-eight seconds.

3RD RACE.—"A SWEEPSTAKE," of 40 G. M. For all Arab Horses. H F. for nomination taken on 1st May 1861, and open until 1st September at a forfeit of 30 G. M. 8st. 7lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs. R. C. Horses to be named the day before the Race. Round the Course.

		st. lbs.
Mhd. Bauker Khan's ...	B A H Venus	8 7 1
H. H. Aga Khan's	B A H Suliman	8 7 3
Abdoolah'	G G Amalgamation	7 11 3
The Stables	G A H Merrie England	8 7 4

Time—2m. 56s.

Amalgamation found some backers notwithstanding his defeat for the FORBES, but *Suliman* was the favourite at odds, although *Venus* was by no means to be despised. His owner especially thought well of him, but could not keep it to himself, in fact he let the cat out of the bag too soon to the advantage of some of the knowing ones. *Venus* like *Mistake* in the first, and *Garibaldi* in the second race, made the running, and was never caught by *Suliman*, who did his best for the last three quarter of a mile, but without success. Time—1½ mile, 2m. 52s. first rate.

4TH RACE.—"THE TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO SWEEPSTAKES," 30 G. M. each, H. F., and 10 G M., forfeit if declared by 1st January 1862. For all Maiden Arabs. 2 miles. To close and name and the 1st of May 1861.

Horses imported before 1st Sept. 1859 to carry	st. lbs. 9 0
" " after "	8 7
" " " 1860	8 0
" " " 1861	7 4
	st. lbs.
The Stranger's	G A H Morning Star..... 8 7 1
Mhd. BaukerKhan's ...	B A H Gold Mohur 8 7 2
H. H. Aga Khan's	G A C Roostum 8 0 3

Time—4m. 4s.

Gold Mohur's race easy, hard held and hands down.

A MATCH.—1½ mile and a distance.

		st. lbs.
Mr. St. Andrew's	B A G Bijou	8 7 1
Captain Davison's	B A G Corsair	8 7 2

Time—3m. 16s.

Never in the least doubt *Bijou* making sad example of *Corsair*.

THE CHASE.—The Kirkee Fox Hounds, notwithstanding the heat and the baked state of the ground, met according to appointment at Holkar's Bridge on Thursday morning at daylight. A goodly field of sportsmen were present, among whom we were glad to see His Excellency Sir William Mansfield. Anxious to show sport, the hounds were at once thrown into the fields on the bank of the river, and had not gone far before it was discovered that sly Reynard had stolen away; the hounds slowly, but surely, picked up the scent, and carried it on for some distance, though it was miserably bad; but they suddenly gave tongue and went away merrily to their own music. "For-w-a-rd!" was the word, very pleasant sight it was. The sport became most exciting, but alas, the heat of the rocks was too great, we came to a check and lost him. Nothing daunted, a cast was made towards Picket Hill, when a "view halloo" was heard behind. "Hark back!" was the cry. "Tally ho!" proclaimed him gone away, and away went hounds and sportsmen over the rocky plain, like good ones; the pace was killing, but alas, the sun shone too clear and bright to allow it to last, and all came to a check once more, and here it must be remarked, that it is not fair to hounds to run in such heat as in the present season: give the rain, and nothing will live before them. Being now some distance from home, we drew the fields as we went along, when suddenly we were all put on our mettle again by "Tally ho!" "Hark to him!" the hounds were on them (there were two foxes), "For-w-a-rd!" resounded through the air, and here was a terrible burst, and as pretty a sight as was ever seen. The pace was killing. Down the road he went, with the hounds close at his heels, in view, and oh! what a glorious crash of music! and, oh! for my horse's legs! but it was too good to last, and sly Reynard feeling that even his legs would not stand it on the pace much longer, took a sneaking turn towards a small rocky hill, where our enemy, the heat, gave us check again, and still, though we slowly followed him up for some distance, Reynard escaped the fate that awaited him only on the promise that he would be at home another day.—TALLY HO.—*Poona Observer, Feb. 8.*

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—

At No. 2, Grant Buildings, Colaba, on the 7th February, the wife of Mr. Edwin Freeborn, of a daughter.

DEATH—

At Kurrachee, on the 25th January, Rowley Ward Leeds Esq., of the Indus Steam Flotilla, and youngest son of Sir George Leeds, Bart., of Croxton Park, in the County of Cambridgeshire, deeply mourned by a large circle of friends and numerous friends.

BENGAL.

DEATHS—

At Gowhatti, Assam, on the 21st January, John Nicholas Martin, aged 54 years and 7 months.

At Calcutta, on the 31st January, Alexander Fielding, Esq., Agent of the Commercial Bank of India, aged 29 years.

At Calcutta, on the 25th January, Charles Whitfield Wickes, of congestion of the brain preceded by cholera, aged 2 years and 10 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTH—

At Palaveram, on the 2nd February, the wife of Mr. T. C. Shortwood, of a son.

MARRIAGES—

At Tellicherry, on the 27th January, Mr. John F. Perreira, to Philomena Mirilda, second daughter of Mr. E. F. Pereira.

At St. Thomas's Church, on the 3rd February, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras, Lieut. Arthur T. Woodhouse, 11th Regiment M. N. I., to Mary, eldest daughter of Benjamin Cardozo, Esq., Municipal Commissioner.

DEATHS—

At Madras, on the 1st February, Edward Wyndham, son of the Revd. John Bilderbeck, aged 12 years 8 months and 10 days.

At Aurungabad, on the 23rd January, Mary, the beloved wife of H. H. Foord, Esq., Hyderabad D. P. W.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer "JEDDO," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, at 4 o'clock P. M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 5 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

POSTAGE.

Weight under	*Vid Marseilles.*			*Vid Southampton.*		
½ ounce	Rs.	0	6 0			
½ "	"	0	8 0	Rs.	0	4 0
1 "	"	0	12 0			
1 "	"	1	0 0	"	0	8 0
2 "	"	2	0 0	"	1	0 0

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for KURRACHEE AND SIND, per Steamer, "JOHNSTONE CASTLE," will be closed THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

NOTIFICATION.

The Public are hereby informed that Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future, be sent via Kurrachee, by the Mid Monthly and any Extra steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, that being the quickest and continues the longest open route.

Brevet.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To SUEZ AND ENGLAND	To CALCUTTA AND CHINA.
February ..... 12th, 27th.	February ..... 14th, 1st.
March ..... 12th, 27th.	March ..... 14th, 29th.
April ..... 12th, 27th.	April ..... 14th, 29th.
May ..... 12th, 24th.	May ..... 14th, 29 h
June ..... 12th, 27th.	June 14th, 29th
July ..... 12th, 27th.	July ..... 14th, 29 h
August ..... 12th, 27th.	August 14th, 29th
September ..... 12th, 27th.	September 14th, 29th
October ..... 12th, 27th.	October 14th, 29th
November ..... 12th, 27th.	November 14th, 29th
December ..... 12th, 27th.	December 14th, 29th

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY 1862.

Full Moon	Friday	14d.	9h. 57.3m. P. M.
Last Quarter	Friday	21d.	7h. 8.5m P. M.
New Moon	Friday	28d.	9h. 40.5m. P. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Store Guns
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	10		6 32	5 56	8 31	8 39	
Tues.	11		6 32	5 57	9 21	9 34	
Wed	12		6 31	5 58	9 59	10 16	
Thur.	13		6 31	5 58	10 35	10 53	
Fri.	14	St. Valentine.	6 30	5 59	11 10	11 27	
Sat.	15		6 30	5 59	11 44	12 2	
Sun.	16	Septuagesima Sunday.	6 29	6 0	—	0 21	Date—Th. 13th. 48s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 10th.—Queen Victoria married, 1840.—Battle of Sobraon. 1846

Tuesday, 11th.—Angria taken prisoner, 1756.—Sattara taken, 1818

Wednesday, 12th.—Queen Mary (who died, 1151.—Sir Astley Cooper died, 1841.

Thursday 13th.—The English Revolution, 1688.

Friday, 14th.—Battle of St. Vincent, 1797.—Battle of Hydrabad (Scinde),

turned towards the army on the Potomac. Should pay fail, and the troops begin to murmur, then the end of the end is come.

A large and influential meeting has been held in London for the purpose of carrying out the design of a national memorial to the late Prince Consort. A central committee was appointed, and committees are to be organised all over the country for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. Of all our national monumental structures, it is anticipated that this will be the most ambitious.

The Queen continues to receive addresses of condolence from all parts of the kingdom, from all societies, professions, and institutions, and from all places where English people are congregated in Europe and America, to which India, no doubt, will be added as soon as sufficient time shall have elapsed to admit of such a movement. There never was so wide or so deep a feeling of sympathy exhibited before on any similar occasion. The Queen still preserves the strictest retirement at Osborne. Her Majesty's profound sorrow for her irreparable loss finds no consolation but in the bosom of her family.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HOME NEWS OFFICE, *Saturday Jan.* 18, 1862.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies yesterday, Jan. 17, Signor Brofferio addressed a question to the ministry respecting the Peter's-pence contributions. He called the attention of the government to the proceedings of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and said :—"The activity of Lamoriciere and Chiavoni is due to these Peter's-pence contributions. We are in a state of war with the King of Rome. We must enforce the penal law against those who are in correspondence with our enemies, and who furnish them with money and arms."

Baron Ricasoli replied :—"These Peter's-pence ruin the Catholic religion. Their object is war against the nation ; but, of all the countries in the world, Italy has contributed the least. The amount of the subscriptions in Italy is so small that it is not worth while to attach any importance to them. The Pope is no king, but the chief of the Catholic religion. Our institutions forbid any measures which might lead to an inquiry into the intentions of those who subscribe."

The Chamber, on the conclusion of the discussion, passed to the order of the day.

A Paris telegram says :—

Monsignor Chigi has brought an autograph letter from the Pope to the Emperor Napoleon.

The constitutional question in dispute at Hesse—a question as to the right of the Federal Diet to set aside a popular constitution and substitute one of a less acceptable character—enters, since the dissolution of the Chamber, upon a new phase. The people refuse to pay the taxes ; and the refusal, although suddenly organised, has spread rapidly. The seizures effected on the refractory tax-payers had no other effect than to show the want of power of the authorities, and the obstinacy of the public resistance. The Elector appears to have proceeded to his *coup d'état* before being sure of his army ; and Prussia is said to be decided on not allowing any foreign intervention. Most of the deputies of the dissolved Diet of Hesse have left Cassel, and it is rumoured that the government intends to take the course of declaring all the former deputies ineligible for re-election.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The correspondence relative to the case of the Eugenia Smith, was published in the 'Gazette' last night. It shows that that two American citizens who were seized on board of that vessel, under circumstances similar to those attending the capture of Mason and Slidell, were immediately released, and that Mr. Seward expressed his disapproval of the act in the strongest terms. Another case in which public law had been violated is referred to in the same correspondence. Three British seamen who had been captured for a breach of blockade had been required by a Federal captain to take an oath that they would never again enter into an engagement to perform a similar act. Mr. Seward absolves them from their oath, remarking, "that as the requirement referred to is not warranted by public law, the commanders of blockading vessels should be instructed not to exact any similar conditions for the release of persons found on board vessels charged with a breach of the blockade."

From what is stated in another portion of our columns it will be seen that the destruction of Charleston harbour by the "stone fleet" of the Federals has excited much attention in England. The 'Times', of this morning says :—"It is understood that in December last Earl Russell instructed Lord Lyons to intimate to the Federal government the disapprobation which would be excited in England and on the continent if the intention of blocking up the Southern ports with stone was carried into effect ; and that such a proceeding would be looked upon as a hostile act, and lead to the opinion that the re-establishment of the Union was considered hopeless. It is also understood that subsequently to Charleston being blocked up, Earl Russell requested Lord Lyons to express a hope that other ports would not be similarly impeded."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette, Jan. 18.)

We are happy to be able to announce that the grievance of the Army Medical Department, which has been so frequently brought before the public, is at last settled in a manner which will be satisfactory to those concerned. A deputation of army surgeons waited upon Sir George Lewis last week, and were informed that the subject had been referred to a committee of experienced officers, by whose opinion the ultimate decision would be very much influenced. That committee was composed of the Adjutant and Quarter-master-General Sir J. Hawes, Sir E. Lugard, and Dr. Gibson, the director-general. We understand that by the result of their deliberations is that the retrogressive warrant is likely to be cancelled. Medical officers in the army will thus be entitled to the full privileges—including precedence, choice of quarters, &c., belonging to the grade to which their own is relatively equivalent, with the exception of actual military command. They are, therefore, replaced in the position which the latter had modified to their disadvantage. Doubtless we shall shortly have to make public a corresponding change respecting the surgeons of the navy. We congratulate the medical service on their success, and the public on having all ground of discontent taken away from a most valuable and zealous body of officers.

The five spare service pensions of £100 each, vacant by recent deaths, and the appointment of officers to regimental colonelcies, have been distributed among the following officers :—Major-General W. B. Ingilby, Royal Artillery ; Major-General J. H. Bainbrigge, late Fort-Major at Guernsey ; Colonel the Earl of Longford, K.C.B. ; Colonel E. R. Wetherall, C.B., now Chief of the Staff in Canada ; and Colonel G. Vaughan, C. B., 88th Regiment.

The command of the royal yacht is now vacant by the promotion of her late captain, and the selection of his successor will, as a matter of course, rest with her Majesty the Queen ; but there is reason for supposing he will be taken from a very small list of candidates, which we believe only embraces four—viz., Captains the Hon. Francis Egerton, His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, J. W. Tarleton, C.B., and the Hon. A. E. Cochrane, C.B.

Mr. William Fogarty Robson, who for very many years has discharged the duties of solicitor to the Admiralty, has, in consequence of advancing years, resigned this very snug appointment, and is to be succeeded by Mr. Skirrow, of the firm of Gregory and Co., Bedford-row and Parliament-street.

The long-expected promotion of Captain the Hon. Joseph Denman to flag list is now on *fait accompli* ; and the Duke of Somerset will, in consequence, have to select from a host of worthy names one for the post of naval aide-de-camp to the Queen.

On Thursday afternoon (January 16) an American man-of-war, flying the Federal flag, was observed from Portsmouth passing through Spithead ; and qualified as was very shortly conveyed to the port-admiral that the stranger had anchored off Osborne. This could not be endured ; so Sir Henry Bruce despatched the Pigmy, his steam tender with civil instructions that the interloper should either proceed to Cowes or return to the usual anchorage at Spithead. The hint was taken, as a matter of course, and our friend the Yankee, for she was, made her way up to the old position off the docks. We are compelled to attribute the act of the Federal captain to ignorance, for we cannot conceive that any man occupying the rank of a gentleman would willingly have, at a moment like the present, intruded himself into a position directly under the observation of the mourning Queen of England ; but at the same time we are bound to say that this officer must be wanting in observation. He has been long enough in English waters to see that Her Majesty's subjects in passing Osborne—that once happy abode—go their way, as it were, with "bated breath ;" all bustle is stilled ; the duties of the vessels which steal their way along the Solent are carried on by dumb-show rather than by word of mouth. Such being the facts, we can only express our astonishment at the want of delicacy which has in this instance been exhibited. Of one thing we may rest assured—it must not occur again.

The hired screw transport Adelaide, 2060 tons, belonging to Messrs. Burges and Stock, of London, put back to Plymouth on the 15th of January, from the effects of recent gales. She was chartered by Government to take out the 15th Regiment under the command of Colonel Cole, consisting of 31 officers and 720 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, to Halifax. She left Queenstown on the 4th, with the troops on board. On the 5th she had fresh breezes and squally weather. This weather continued for some days, and she was so much disabled that it was found advisable to put back for Plymouth.

His royal highness the general commanding-in-chief has nominated Colonel J. K. Ripon to perform the duties of inspector-general of militia during the absence in Canada of the inspector-general, Major-General Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B.

REPORTED LOSS OF THE PARANA.

With reference to the rumoured loss in the St. Lawrence of the steam transport Parana, with 1100 troops on board, it is stated in our City Article that the general belief was yesterday that the rumour would prove to be without foundation. The latest information confirms this impression. The Adriatic and Parana left Southampton on the same day—the 20th of December. The former, the powerful steamer, reached Cape Breton on the 30th ; owing to her lower speed the Parana could not have gained the same point until the 1st or 2nd of January. But orders had been telegraphed to Cape Race to instruct the transports that the St. Lawrence was closed, and to direct them to proceed to Halifax, so that the Parana would be diverted from her course and prevented from proceeding to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, where she is said to have been lost. Again, the telegram received at New York from Halifax, on which the rumour proceeds, was dated Jan. 3, but a letter from New York has been received in England by Sir S. Cunard of the same date, in which it is reported that nothing had been heard of the Parana. The Atlantic met the Persia off Cape Breton, was informed that the ice had formed on the St. Lawrence, and proceeded to Halifax, where she arrived on the 31st. News of her having done so has been received here from the Admiralty agent on board. It may be concluded that the Parana, arriving at the same point a few days later, has been turned aside at Cape Race or Cape Breton, and has now reached Halifax. The facts just mentioned being taken into account, no anxiety is felt at the Admiralty regarding the vessel. [The screw steamer Australasian arrived at St. John's New Brunswick, on the 4th of January.]

COMMERCIAL.

(From the Home News, Jan. 18.)

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, 60 days' sight, 2s. 0d. ; 30 days, 2s. 0½d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 99¾ ; Ditto Five-and-a-Half 105¾.

Indian Five per Cents., 106¼.

Consols for Money, 93 93⅛ ; Ditto, Account (Feb. 6), 93¼. 93⅜.

Bank rate 2½ per cent.

Money Market continues easy.

English Funds steady.

Indian securities continue in demand.

Produce Markets not so active. *Indigo* firm. *Tea* in good demand. *Silk* improved. *Sugar* steady. *Rice* quiet. *Jute* steady. *Saltpetre* firm. *Dyestuffs* maintained. *Shellac* not so active, but steady.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling 75s. to 79s. ; good middling, 81s. to 83s. ; fine middling, 83s. to 86s. per cwt. Market steady.

Linseed has declined to 60s. to 63s. for Calcutta and 65s. 6d. for Bombay. *Rapeseed* firm at 70s. for Guzerat, and 65s. for Calcutta.

Cocoanut Oil flat at £48 10s. for Ceylon and £49 10s. for Cochin.

Cotton in Liverpool.—Middling Orleans, 13¼d. to 13¾d. ; fair Broach, 9d. to 9¼d. ; fair Dhollera, 8¾d. per lb. Market closes quiet.

Manchester Market.—Grey Shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 8s. 9d. per piece ; 8½lbs., 10s. 9d. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lb., 3s. 10½ to 4s. Mule Twist, No. 40, good seconds, 14½d. per lb. Market steady as to price, but no demand and little doing.

COTTON.

The market has become dull and prices of some descriptions of Surat are ¼d. per lb. lower. The sale on the spot reach 2050 bales, viz., 1450 Surat at 8¾d. to 9¼d. for middling fair to good fair Broach, 8¼d. for fair Dhollera 8¾d. for good fair, 8¾d. for good fair Oomrawutty, 6¾d. for middling Compta, and 7¼d. for fair Mangarole ; 350 Tinnevelly at 9d. for good, and 250 Western Madras at 7¼d. to 7¾d. for fair ; for arrival 1400 bales ; viz., 900 Tinnevelly, half at 8¾d. guaranteed and 300 Dhollera at 8¼d. guaranteed fair and 200 middling for Broach at 7¾d. per lb.

The demand from the trade has been limited throughout the week, and in the absence of anything calculated to produce excitement, the market has assumed a dull and spiritless character and the current qualities of American have given way about ¼d. per lb. ; more on the lower qualities. Brazil has also been in limited request, and is nominally ¼d. to ¾d. cheaper. In Egyptian a pretty good business has been done, without material change in prices. In the ordinary qualities of Surat there is some pressure to sell, and they are fully ¼d. in some instances ¾d. per lb. lower, whilst the better classes are less affected, and not more than ¼d. to ¾d., and fine barely ¼d. cheaper. Speculators have taken 17.700 bales, viz 8 420 American, 300 Maranhani, 310 Egyptian, and 8670 Surat. The export demand for American, for shipment to New York, has been a very important feature and this week amounts to 7,268 bales ; the total export to other places is 6,440 bales, viz., 2.680 American, 10 pernam, and 3,750 Surat. The actual export for the week consists of 6845 American, 79 Egyptian, and 2.751 Surat. The market today opens quietly ; probable sales 5000 bales, including 2500 on speculation and for export, chiffy the latter.

PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN ARMY.

(From the 'Gazette' of January 14.)

BREVET.

To be Majors in the Army.

Second Captain Thomas James Maclachlan, of the Bombay Artillery.

Captain Thomas Clifton Alban, Bombay Infantry.
Captain Charles Henry Palliser, Bengal Infantry.
Captain Henry Clerk, Madras Infantry.
Captain Howard Codrington Dowker, Madras Infantry.

Captain John Alexander Mathew Macdonald, Bombay Infantry.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Capt. R. Gordon	4th N. I.	
Lieut. E. H. Shewell	Staff Corps.	
Lieut. E. T. Webb	20th N. I.	
Ensign J. Galwey	"	

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Sub-Conductor E. Forrest		6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Capt. E. Waddington	23rd N. I.	
Lieut. D. H. Hickman	5th	"
Sub-Conductor W. Lee		
Sub-Conductor W. F. Knight		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	AT
Jan. 10	Negotiator	Liverpool
	Isaac M. Boardman	Do.
11	Northern Light	Do.
18	St. Ja	Do.

DEPARTURE FOR BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIP.	FROM
Jan. 13	Thomas Mitchell	Liverpool.

CASUALTIES IN HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN SERVICE.

Brevet Captain L. R. Newhouse, of the late 19th Bengal Native Infantry, Jan. 13.
Captain E. C. Lord, late Indian Navy, Jan. 16.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

CALCUTTA	Dec. 10	Received via Marseilles Jan. 13.
MADRAS	" 14	
BOMBAY	" 14	
BURMAH	Nov. 30	
CHINA	Dec. 1	
CEYLON	" 17	

The steamer with the heavy portion of the mail may be expected at Southampton to-morrow, January 19.

Local News.

MAJOR CURTIS, Commanding Officer of the Bombay Rifles, has resigned the office, in consequence of some difference with the managing committee, in regard to the election of Mr. Alexander Faulkner as honorary member of the corps.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The Eighth Lecture of Dr. G. M. Birdwood, on Botany, in connection with the Institution will be delivered in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, this evening at 8 o'clock. Members and the public, who have subscribed to the both courses of lectures on Botany and Chemistry are requested to attend.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor in the Parell Gardens, this evening :—

MARCH.
OVERTURE, "Ferdinand Cortes".....*Spontini.*
WALTZ, "Dream of the Rose".....*Buckhardt.*
SELECTION, (op) "Fra Diavolo".....*Auber.*
QUARTETT & POLACCA, "I'Puritani".*Bellini.*
QUADRILLE, "Musen".....*Strauss.*
GALOP, "Overland Mail" .....*D'Albert.*

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

7th February 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	Time Intervals. M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 9 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	30	18	S.	12	N. W. P
		Min.	13	6	P.	13	E. C.
	Madras	Max.	8	42	P.	21	W. C.
		Min.	3	29	P.	20	W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
From 12 till 24 hours	Calcutta	Max.	35	4	P.	1??	N. W. P.
		Min.	4	18	P. N	103	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	6	6	P.	14	W. C.
		Min.	6	1	P.	28	W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max.	2	28	P.	10	W. C.
		Min.	1	15	P.	28	N. W. C.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.

Causes for Trial this day the 10th of February, being the First day of First Term 1862.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of Joseph Antonie Borges, deceased Joseph Borges, and another *Applicant*, Joana Beatriz Borges, *Caveatrix.*

The same, Joana Beatriz Borges, *Applicant*, Joseph Borges and another *Caveators.*

PLEA SIDE.—EXPARTE CAUSES.

2. Goculbhoy Futtaychund, *vs.*, Framjee Muncherjee.

16. Manockjee Jewajee, and another *vs.*, Sorabjee Nasserwanjee Dundas.

19. Roogee Jalleeram, trading, &c. *vs.*, Maharundram Ramjees.

27. Hajee Esmail Hajee Abdulla and others *vs.*, Dhurrumsee Soonderjee.

41. Lewis Alexander Wallace and another *vs.*, Damotherdass Davidutta.

CAUSES FOR ENQUIRY OF DAMAGES, IF UNDEFENDED BY COUNSEL.

40. Byramjee Dorabjee, Executor, &c., *vs.*, Foolchund Hurdiall and others.

47. Hajee Elias Hoosein, *vs.*, Hurkissondass Bhugwandass.

56. John Tanner, carrying on trade &c. *vs.*, Mahomed Jan Ahmed Jan.

PART HEARD CAUSE.

83. Jadoonathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaj, *vs.*, Cursondass Mooljee and another.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Tenth day, Saturday, February 7th, 1862.
(BEFORE THE FULL COURT.)

THE MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE.

Judoonathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaj, vs. *Cursondass Mooljee and another.*

Mr. Bayley with *Mr. Scoble*, instructed by Messrs. Collier and Leathes for the plaintiff.

Mr. Anstey and *Mr. Dunbar*, instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis, for the defendants.

Their Lordships took their seats on the bench shortly after eleven o'clock, when the examination of the witnesses for the defence was resumed.

The Rev. Dr. John Wilson examined by Mr. Anstey. I am an ordained minister of the Free Church and a Graduate of the University of Edinburgh. I came out to this country in 1829 I have acquired a proficiency in many of the languages of the east, both dead and modern. Among others I am acquainted with the Sanscrit, 'Zend, Prakrit, and Pehlvi. I was offered the appointment of translator to Government, but I declined to accept it on account of my professional duties. I am also a member of most of the Scientific Societies in the Presidency, and author of several works in Oriental literature. During the time I have been in this country I have been more or less occupied in studying oriental writings, and have read most of the ancient books on the Hindoo religion. I have reason to believe that the *Vedas* were written before the Christian era. The law books belong to the *Shrotee.* I believe that modern books shew that the Hindoo religion has undergone very great changes, and that the ancient religion and morals were more pure than the modern. Changes have been continually going on but more especially since the effects of European civilization have been felt. I have reason to believe that very great changes have occurred in reference to their gods. The Wullabhacharya sect flourished from about the fifteenth century up to the beginning of the sixteenth. The era or period of the greatest popularity of Wallabhacharya, from what I have read, was about the years 1520 to 1524, and it was about that period that he is said to have paid a visit to king Krishna Dava. I have from the examination of records of that time ascertained that there was a king of that name, and consider the account from him that Wallabh received a large present of gold.

Witness referring to a very old Sanscrit drama, stated that it makes distinct mention of the existence of the sect of Wullubhacharya.

To Court.—I have not found any reference to the drama in the sacred books of the Wullubhacharya. I don't think it has been ever acted ; but it is customary with the Brahmins to compose dramas and circulate them among their friends.

Dr. Wilson, to a question put by Mr. Anstey as to the contents of the document, was going to state them when,

Mr. Bayley objected, and the court upholding that objection, on the ground that it was not a professional transition.

Witness continued.—I have seen notices of the sect. I have seen notices of the sect by Captain MacMurdo, resident at Kutch, in papers communicated to the Asiatic Society of Bombay, and in the 16th volume of the transactions of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, in which the origin and doctrines of the sect are set forth by Dr. Horace Hayman Wilson, for some time Secretary of the Society.

To Court.—From my study of the doctrines of the sect, I am of opinion with Dr. Hayman Wilson, that the sect is impure. I agree with what Dr. H. Wilson states, that the Wullubhacharya Deity should be worshipped in choice food and costly apparel, not in solitude but in the enjoyment of society. The Goosies have unlimited influence over their followers, who consign to them "tun," "mun," and "dhun." The services to the image is next described by Dr. H. Wilson in which I agree. The image paid to the Goosies is said to their *descent* and not to their sanctity or individual accomplishments. The most ignorant of them is reverenced by his followers.

To Mr. Anstey.—The drama of which I have spoken is a faithful mirror of the doctrines and practices of the sect as they prevail at present. The conductor of the drama says to one of the actors :—"The Veds have fled ; lovely damsels now look to the gratification of the sense with the descendants of Wullubh ; the descent of Wullubh is the kisser of females ; he feels lust at every step for his large eyed damsels,—offering one's self and one's wives and daughters to the goosies is in this world the only course of salvation. Intercourse with the females, dining and playing with them, is one of the principal offices of Krishna. The nectarine pleasure of Shree Gocool (Khrishna) is better than a thousand other expedients. If copulation does not take place with Khrishna, the existence of the paramour of man is worse than that of a worm." [During the above extract is put on the record]. The sect of the Wullubhacharyas is a new sect, inasmuch as it has selected Khrishna in the aspect of his adolescence and praised him to supremacy in that aspect. It is new in its objects and in its method. The god Khrishna is worshipped in the shape of images and the Maharajas ; both are believed to be personifications of Khrishna. The Maharaja is considered as an incarnation of God. The sect incarnate according to Hindoo notions. There have occurred nine incarnations of Vishnoo, the last of which was that of Bhood. The Hindoos do not believe in any incarnations which have taken place between the time of Boodh and the present day ; the Wullubhacharyas, on the contrary, hold that Wullubh and his descendants are incarnations of Khrishna. They view the Maharajas as intermediate between themselves and the God Khrishna, in the sense of receiving his dicta as equal to Khrishna himself. He is the mediator between the angry God and the sectary ; as between the Maharaj and the sectary. There is no mediator. The Maharajas are certainly not the preceptors of what is technically denominated the Hindoo religion. They are not chiefs or heads of any single sect of Brahmins. The descendants of Wullubh are considered as outcasted Telinga Brahmins. To my knowledge there is no intercourse between the Maharajas and the Telinga Brahmins. According to the beliefs and practices of the Hindoo religion, it is not possible for Brahmins to hold such intercourse with the Maharajas as members of one caste hold with each other—"Tun", "mun", and "dhun" are used in an all comprehensive sense, "tun" embracing body with all its relations ; and "mun" referring to mind in all its mental faculties and qualities, which are to be placed at the disposal of the Maharaj according to the doctrines of the sect ; by "dhun," it is meant that the sectaries should make over to the Maharaj their sons, daughters, and every thing else before applying these things to their own use. In the Bhugwat Gita the qualities of a Brahmin are quiescence, self-control, patience, rectitude, the resignation of spiritual existence &c. The sense of shame and public opinion are outraged by the doctrines of the Wullubhacharyas. There is no sense of shame in the doctrines of the sect. I have heard that the translation of the Bhagwat containing the alleged libel has been disputed. In my opinion the translation is correct. Shree Gopal, in our origin and doctrines of the sect are set forth by Dr. Horace Hayman Wilson, for some time Secretary of the Society.

To Court.—From my study of the doctrines of the sect, I am of opinion with Dr. Hayman Wilson, that the sect is impure. I agree with what Dr. H. Wilson states, that the Wullubhacharya Deity should be worshipped in choice food and costly apparel, not in solitude but in the enjoyment of society. The Goosies have unlimited influence over their followers, who consign to them "tun," "mun," and "dhun." The services to the image is next described by Dr. H. Wilson in which I agree. The image paid to the Goosies is said to their *descent* and not to their sanctity or individual accomplishments. The most ignorant of them is reverenced by his followers.

To Mr. Anstey.—The drama of which I have spoken is a faithful mirror of the doctrines and practices of the sect as they prevail at present. The conductor of the drama says to one of the actors :—"The Veds have fled ; lovely damsels now look to the gratification of the sense with the descendants of Wullubh ; the descent of Wullubh is the kisser of females ; he feels lust at every step for his large eyed damsels,—offering one's self and one's wives and daughters to the goosies is in this world the only course of salvation. Intercourse with the females, dining and playing with them, is one of the principal offices of Krishna. The nectarine pleasure of Shree Gocool (Khrishna) is better than a thousand other expedients. If copulation does not take place with Khrishna, the existence of the paramour of man is worse than that of a worm." [During the above extract is put on the record]. The sect of the Wullubhacharyas is a new sect, inasmuch as it has selected Khrishna in the aspect of his adolescence and praised him to supremacy in that aspect. It is new in its objects and in its method. The god Khrishna is worshipped in the shape of images and the Maharajas ; both are believed to be personifications of Khrishna. The Maharaja is considered as an incarnation of God. The sect incarnate according to Hindoo notions. There have occurred nine incarnations of Vishnoo, the last of which was that of Bhood. The Hindoos do not believe in any incarnations which have taken place between the time of Boodh and the present day ; the Wullubhacharyas, on the contrary, hold that Wullubh and his descendants are incarnations of Khrishna. They view the Maharajas as intermediate between themselves and the God Khrishna, in the sense of receiving his dicta as equal to Khrishna himself. He is the mediator between the angry God and the sectary ; as between the Maharaj and the sectary. There is no mediator. The Maharajas are certainly not the preceptors of what is technically denominated the Hindoo religion. They are not chiefs or heads of any single sect of Brahmins. The descendants of Wullubh are considered as outcasted Telinga Brahmins. To my knowledge there is no intercourse between the Maharajas and the Telinga Brahmins. According to the beliefs and practices of the Hindoo religion, it is not possible for Brahmins to hold such intercourse with the Maharajas as members of one caste hold with each other—"Tun", "mun", and "dhun" are used in an all comprehensive sense, "tun" embracing body with all its relations ; and "mun" referring to mind in all its mental faculties and qualities, which are to be placed at the disposal of the Maharaj according to the doctrines of the sect ; by "dhun," it is meant that the sectaries should make over to the Maharaj their sons, daughters, and every thing else before applying these things to their own use. In the Bhugwat Gita the qualities of a Brahmin are quiescence, self-control, patience, rectitude, the resignation of spiritual existence &c. The sense of shame and public opinion are outraged by the doctrines of the Wullubhacharyas. There is no sense of shame in the doctrines of the sect. I have heard that the translation of the Bhagwat containing the alleged libel has been disputed. In my opinion the translation is correct. Shree Gopal, in

"Ye Maharajas ! " when you act according to your commentary, you corrupt the wives and daughters of your devotees, lift your hand," (desist). The passage is capable of the interpretation given by the defendant. The meaning to my mind is that it is a mild expostulation on the principle. I do not think that in the passage, the plaintiff and other Maharajas are *necessarily* meant ; it is probably, a general and inferential proposition. I read a passage from a Sanscrit paper, in which a sectary thus addresses himself to Krishna :—"I consecrate to thee, my life, my soul, my organs, my property, myself, &c. I am thy slave, Oh ! Krishna !"

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—The passage containing the alleged libel is ambiguous, and the composition is loose. I think the Bhattias who read it, would see the connection between it and the commentary. I am not however prepared to state that Mr. Flyn's translation is incorrect, but it might be improved. I have taken no active part in the getting up of the case, except that I take an interest in it. I did not know the defendant personally before the action was brought, but had seen him in the paper occasionally. I have never been in any of the Maharaja's temples.

I have never seen any improper practises committed by the Maharajs themselves, my opinions of the Maharajs have been formed from books and what I have heard. I conclude from the books that they do worship the Maharaja as Gods. I am not aware that they worship cows and bulls. They believe that deity is present everywhere and in every thing. Philosophically they believe every thing to emanate from the godhead. The books of Wallabhacharya are read by portions of the sect. Sir W. Jones thought the time of *Menu* was about the date of Christ. I should say that they are not the precepts of the Wallabhacharya.

Sir J. Arnould.—Would you call the Mormonites a sect of Christians.

Witness—No, my Lord, I should not. The Wullabhacharya sect form only a portion of the Hindoo religion.

By Sir M. Sausse.—I cannot say that any sect strictly carry out the ancient Hindoo religion.

To Mr. Bayley.—I know of a sect that hold doctrines and practices similar to the Wallabhacharya sect. This book (book shewn to witness) appears to me to have been published by order of one of the Maharajas. There is no date to it, I have come across it in my researches, It appears to be printed in Bombay, and to have been circulated, but could not say to what extent.

Mr. Bayley requested the witness to translate a passage from the book.

Witness.—The word *Vishi* is not equivalent to the word adulteress. The caste to which the Maharajas should belong is the Telinga Brahmin. I do not know from a Wallabhacharya source that the Maharajas were outcasted by the Telingee Brahmans. The *Vedas* were written about eight hundred years ago. The third or fourth in descent of Wallabh, I believe, is still alive in Ahmedabad, but I have not seen him myself. There were a number of sects in various parts of India of as recent origin as the Wullabhacharya sect. The original meaning of the " tun," " mun" and " dhun" have nothing in themselves. The intelligent portion of the Hindoo community are making great researches in these old writings. There have been some works published within this last year on these subjects, I have read some of the works of the plaintiff and formed a very low estimate of them.

Re examined.—I have seen some very obscene conduct on the part of the Maharaj, and I turned away from it in disgust. I should be better pleased to have seen a better state of things in this country. Those passages previously referred to were brought to my notice by parties engaged in the defence, but I was acquainted with them before.

By the Court.—The meaning of the words " ras lela" was " *Amorous sport*," the meaning of the word *ras* alone might be rendered as the "juices of fruit, or of the body." The Maharajas in a general point of view might be looked upon as preceptors, but not as preceptors of the Hindoo religion.

The further hearing of the case stands adjourned to this day (Monday.)

THE LOCAL COUNCIL.

(From the Friend of India, Jan. 30.)

Even Sir George Clerk does not understand his epoch. That the last representative of the school of 'politicals,' the best specimen of the old civilian class, a man who has not only imbibed the spirit of the non-regulation system of administration in India, but has long been personally conversant with the political life of England, should so unmistakably express his disgust at the Indian Councils' Act of last session, as in the following extract from the local *Gazette*, we had not expected. We felt it difficult to believe that the list of the names of the legislative members of the Council of Bombay, given by the local press, was correct, but with the exception of the name of one native, the list was accurate.

"In accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of an Act passed in the 24th and 25th years of Victoria, Chapter 67, entitled the " Indian Councils' Act of 1861," His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to nominate—

Michael Robert Westropp, Esquire, Acting Advocate General.

William Barrington Tristram, Esquire.

His Highness Abdool Dulair Khan Abdool Khair Khan, Nawab of Savanoor.

Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esquire.

Madhoorow Vittul Vinchoorkur.

Jugunath Sunkurshett, Esquire, and

Shet Premabhaiee Hemabhaiee,

to be additional Members of his Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations."

The Act provides that, in Madras and Bombay, the additional members of the Council shall be not less than four or more than eight, of whom one-half must be non-officials. We have here seven, of whom, it is true, four are non-officials, but of these four only one is an Englishman and he, the local press say, the least public-spirited or representative of the Europeans in Bombay. Nor have seven been selected. But if the *personnel* of the Council is most objectionable, still more so are the rules for the conduct of its business. They are simply a copy of those which regulate the proceedings of the imperial legislature. The ordinary sessions are to commence on 15th December and 15th July in each year, and to continue for six weeks. These are the very worst seasons of the year that could be chosen,—the holiday time of Christmas and the depth of the rains. Members are to speak without rising from their chairs. Strangers are to be admitted, but may be ordered at any time to withdraw.

The spirit of the Act must be interpreted by the despatches of Lord Canning on which it was based, and by the speeches of Sir Charles Wood, its author. Now Lord Canning, while distinctly warning the Home authorities against giving the imperial legislature the forms or power of a Parliament, says—" I am of opinion that it will be much better that open debate in the Legislative Councils of the three Presidencies, should be the rule, than that dissatisfaction should be caused to any class by departure from it." And this opinion is expressed on the ground that "as regards the English community, all that passed in the framing of a large measure of direct taxation which was to affect that community, has been satisfactory to them and advantageous to the Government," though natives "value publicity of debate very little." These sentiments were reiterated by Sir Charles Wood in the House of Commons. Yet Sir George Clerk deliberately gratifies his own prejudices at the expense of the whole English community in India, contrary to the wishes of Lord Canning, and in direct opposition to the spirit of the Act, the Minister who drafted it and the legislature who passed it. Publicity and *open debate* are promised only to the Local Councils, *because* the English value both while the natives are indifferent to either, and yet of four non-officials three are natives and the solitary Englishman is said to be a " dummy." Not even a Judge of the Sudder Court is appointed among the officials, as recommended by Lord Canning. And this in Bombay, a city which boasts of its commerce equalling, if it does not surpass, that of Calcutta ; which aspires to be the metropolis of the East and has the cotton trade of the world at its feet ! This in the Manchester of India ! Truly like Manchester in more respects than one ; a city that is justly punished, as its local papers now so penitently confess, for its lack of public spirit. Other men have fought the battle of the English settler, and now when Bombay would reap the fruits it is insulted with Mr. Tristram. We had thought better of Sir George Clerk. He professes to be the type of the school of which Metcalfe was the head. Let him read Metcalfe's letter on the liberty of the Indian press, and learn how his great chief would have acted at such a time. It is a pity that so able and honest an administrator as Sir George Clerk, actuated solely by a terror lest his Legislative Council should repeat the opposition of the Executive Council thirteen years ago,—for we will not insult intellect by supposing any other reason—should make us cease to regret that India is so soon to be deprived of his services.

Sir W. Denison has adhered more closely to the Act, appointing three officials and three non-officials. Of the six only one is a native We know not how far the people of Madras are satisfied, but we should imagine the name of Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, will be received with pleasure. The Standing Orders are at least liberal enough not to condemn members to the barbarism of sitting in their chairs when they address the Council.

Under Section XXIX 24-25 Victoria, Cap. LXVII, of the Indian Council Act 1851, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to nominate the undermentioned Gentlemen to be additional Members of the Council of Fort St George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, viz :

Mr T. S. Smyth Advocate General		Official Members.
,, T. Pycroft, Chief Secr'tary.		
,, C. Pelly, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue		
Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot		Non official Members.
,, R. O. Campbell		
V. Sadagopah Charloo		

Mr. J. D. Mayne, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed Clerk of the Council.

Strangers may be admitted into the Council Chamber during the sittings of the Council on the order of the President.

The Bengal Council will meet for the first time on Saturday next, with Mr. Macpherson, a barrister and Judge of the Small Cause Court, as Clerk on a salary of Rs. 2000 a month. The Rules will be issued immediately. They will allow members to stand when addressing the Council. If the Councils are really to be of use, if their debates are to possess any dignity and their legislation any weight, some of the official members must be set apart from all other duty, and confine their attention to the work of legislation only. The fact that in the late legislature, the four members representing the presidencies had nothing else to do but to study questions as they came up, and supply material for the Clerk and Judges to mould into shape, made that body as respected as it was useful. The barrister Clerks of the new Councils will still prepare the materials submitted to them by members. But if the public are not to be filled with laughter when they attend the debates, there must be at least one, and if possible two members who will have only legislative duties. In Bengal Mr. Fergusion, the Commissioner of Patna, will, we understand, receive deputation at

Indian Intelligence.

THE DECCAN.

We regret to hear that it is not unlikely that from the precarious state of the health of His Excellency Sir George Clerk his return to England will take place sooner than was generally expected. The arrival of His Excellency at Dapoorie may be shortly looked for. However much the retirement of so valuable and distinguished a diplomatist is to be regretted, we should deeply deplore that any serious result of overwork should ensue ;

DEATH OF A CONTEMPORARY OF BURNS.

(From the Daily News, December 27.)

Walter Glover, known as the carrier between Dumfries and Edinburgh, in the time of Burns, died on Sunday last, at Tarneyside, in his native parish of Liberton—an extraordinary example of longevity, being in his 106th year, having been born on the 18th July 1758. Of late there have been recorded the deaths of persons of from seventy to fourscore years who were able to say that when children they had seen our great national bard; but here was a man who was born before the poet himself, and had frequent occasion to meet and converse with him, a recollection the old man warmly treasured. When Burns was exciseman at Dumfries, rum was extensively imported there, and Glover was frequently employed to convey it to Edinburgh. The permits on these occasions required to be signed by the poet, and, contingent on the arrival of the vessels, these documents were often required either at a very late hour or very early hour. Glover was wont to state, as a proof of Burns's regularity and business habits, that sometimes when he used to apologise for disturbing him at these untimely hours, the poet said, "Walter, it is but my duty, and never hesitate at any hour to call on me to do it." Glover and his connexion with Burns were thus alluded to at the Great Centenary Meeting in Edinburgh, on the 25th of January, 1859:—The chairman (Lord Ardmillan) said—"I understand that we have now present among us in this great assemblage the only man who saw the day which this day celebrates—one man alone, when generations have been swept to their graves, lives to be present now who lived when Burns was born. There is a man in this room who is now more than 100 years of age—(loud cheers)—who was alive when the poet Burns was born, and who personally knew that immortal man. He is here in this room—Mr. Walter Glover—who was the carrier between Dumfries and Edinburgh in the days of Burns, who has seen Burns, whose eye has met the eye of Burns, whose voice has met the voice of Burns, whose ear has heard the words of Burns." (Loud cheers.) Mr. Walter Glover then ascended the platform amidst loud cheers, and to the amazement of the audience, recited "Tam o'Shanter" from beginning to end with a strong voice, and with "due emphasis and discretion." Till within the last twelvemonth this memorable old man was in the habit of walking frequently to Edinburgh—a distance to between three and four miles; and his chief enjoyment was sitting by the fireside, playing his fiddle, which he did with considerable skill. Within the last two years he wrote out the poem of "Tam o'Shanter" in a bold, steady, legible hand, amazingly like the poet's handwriting, and this was done without the aid of spectacles. For the last few months Time has been laying his inexorable hand upon him, but very gently, and he retained possession of his faculties, his memory especially, to the very last. It is only a month ago that he was heard to relate with great unction some of his humorous stories, and to make some shrewd observations on recent and passing events. He was a great reader—an enjoyment of which his failing sight nearly deprived him during the last year; and he had the rare gift of remembering every remarkable event he had seen, heard, or read of since he was three years old. He was kindly nursed and attended by his daughter—a very worthy person, who has hitherto maintained herself, and supplemented the parochial allowance to her father, by what she earned at out-door labour.

PROMISE OF PEACE.

(From the Daily News, Jan. 2.)

The New Year has begun well since its first gift is a promise of peace. The intelligence brought by the mail steamship Africa, which left New York on the 20th ult., the Friday before Christmas-day, corresponds to the hopes which had been formed by those true friends of both countries who were best acquainted with America. In reading it we must bear in mind that although we have known for nearly five weeks that the surrender of Messrs. Slidell and Mason would be required by our Government, and throughout that period have regarded it as the only possible solution of the difficulty provoked by Captain Wilkes, it was only when the Europa arrived out with the official despatches for Lord Lyons that this matter put on the same serious aspect in the eyes of the public of the United States. Up to the dates of the advices brought by the Africa the dissertations of the American press were speculative and unpractical. The articles of the New York journals, on which we on this side have been commenting with all the gravity inspired by a knowledge of the serious issues of the case, were addressed not to a set of definite facts, but to contingencies which were the object of conjecture and dispute. Hitherto, as students of American opinion, we had been dealing with the unreal: we have been attaching, almost from the necessity of our position, a factitious and enormously exaggerated value to words spoken as it were to the air. With the arrival of the news by the Africa all is changed and as soon as it is before us with the distinctness of detail we may fairly judge of the attitude of the Americans in presence of a demand proposed in the name of international law. So far as it is already before the public it is eminently satisfactory.

The mails of the Europa were delivered at New York on the 18th ult., the Queen's messenger delivered his despatches to Lord Lyons at Washington on the 19th and the Africa left New York on the 20th. These dates speak for themselves, and forewarn us what to expect to find in the Africa's news. The demand which Lord Lyons was to make would not be delivered until about the 22nd, although Mr. Lincoln would doubtless be apprised of its tenor at the earliest moment. The view of things, then, which the American public was contemplating, and upon which its disposition as now reported was formed, is that presented by the English newspapers taken out by the Juran and the City of Washington, the dates of which extended from the 28th of November, the day on which intelligence of Captain Wilkes' exploit was published in England, to December 5th. By their means our friends beyond the ocean would receive information tolerably correct respecting the nature of the diplomatic requirements of the British Government; the state of public opinion in this country: the quickened activity in our arsenals and dockyards; the chartering of ships for large reinforcements for Canada; the Queen's proclamation against the export of saltpetre.

It is not surprising that the news is said to have enormously increased the popular excitement; but it is satisfactory to notice that, together with this heightened susceptibility, better views of the requirements of the British Government were prevailing. The tone of the New York press is said to be much modified. The popular feeling against giving up the Confederate Commissioners was abating: we are told that an impression very generally prevails that the Federal Government will not go to war on their account; and the Americans are familiarizing themselves with the opinion that, if the demand of the British Government for the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell is framed with moderation, it may be complied with. This is very good news; for in America, as in all countries endowed with free and popular institutions, the action of the government must be governed by the sentiment and judgment of the nation. We are not careful to analyse the elements and discriminate the causes of this improved tone of American opinion. If we assumed that it was exclusively due to the new light thrown upon the character of Captain Wilkes' act by the discussions of the English press, we should ascribe a height of virtue to the citizens of the United States such as no nation, ancient or modern ever attained to. On the other hand, we shall not assume that the American people are inaccessible only to the arguments of gunboats and red-hot shot. The news of our warlike preparations must have had a sobering influence upon their minds. Absorbed in a contest which taxes their powers to the utmost, and presuming somewhat upon the consideration which foreign nations are disposed to show for their domestic troubles, they have hitherto treated too lightly the act by which their relations with this country have been compromised. But they know that we are a peace-loving people, and in spite of a disposition to chastise their extravagances, will disposed to them in heart. When, therefore, they saw that we were united in the conviction that not even the strong interests and stronger sentiments which us to America could avail to preserve peace between the two countries if the act of Captain Wilkes were not disavowed, it was only natural that they should reexamine that transaction with closer attention and with more regard for the point of view of Europeans and neutrals than was likely while the course of England was uncertain. What influence the published letter of General Scott, which was known in New York when the Africa left had upon public opinion we are not told; but we cannot doubt that it would be considerable.

When we turn from the spontaneous manifestations of irresponsible opinion to the acts of the Government or its members, we find them still more satisfactory. We find Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, at a meeting of bankers, expressing the opinion that the questions pending between the British and American Governments might and would be solved in a pacific manner. An opinion expressed under these circumstances, with the knowledge the Minister must have had of the natur of the demands of this country, partakes of the nature of an assurance, and could not have been lightly addressed by a man of Mr. Chase's character to an assembly of capitalists. The House of Representatives has also given a striking proof of the gravity which it recognises in the circumstances of the hour. This body, it appears, was invited by one or more of its members to pass a resolution pledging it to support the act of Captain Wilkes. It has refused to do so. Only a fortnight before it had passed a resolution expressing satisfaction with the conduct of the same officer. We pointed out at the time that this resolution, although it unpleasantly overlooked the bearing of Captain Wilkes' act upon the relations of America to this country, was not directed against England, and did not commit that assembly to a defence of that act against our just complaints. This last resolution, however, must be taken as a positive expression of the desire of the House of Representatives that the Government should deliberate and resolve with the utmost freedom, with reference only to the interests of the State. So far as our intelligence reaches we see nothing of that violence of the mob which some among us foretold would disorder and pervert the councils of the United States Government. Mr. Lincoln and his advisers consult and decide with as much freedom as the Ministers of any monarchy of Europe, and frequent and protracted sittings show how thoroughly they are penetrated with the seriousness of the conjuncture. A very few days will now place us in possession of their decision, and, imperfect as the elements of prediction are at present, it is undeniable that they are all without exception in favour of peace.

ARMSTRONG GUNS.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette, Dec. 14.)

As everything relating to the action of our weapons is at this moment of surpassing interest, it will not be out of place to record briefly the latest experiments with the heavy Armstrongs before the select Committee at Shoeburyness. At a range of 500 yards, a large wooden section of a frigate was built up, and before was placed an Armstrong 100-pounder, attended by a Marten's cupola furnace with molten iron. The object was to ascertain whether the liquid fire could be projected with impunity through the rifled tubes. A non-conducting varnish had been placed between the surfaces of the lead and iron; and when the shells were filled they were fired at the target, bursting like shrapnell upon it, and setting it on fire in various places. No particular difficulty was however experienced in stamping and cutting the fire out. In order to ascertain the time which a shell loaded with liquid iron might be left with impunity, a shell was filled, and it was found that nearly twenty minutes elapsed before the lead coating began to run. This experiment therefore pretty well settles the great question of liquid shells in favour of Sir William Armstrong, though in real matter of fact the point is of far less importance than it would appear to be. As a proof of this, and at the suggestion of one of the members of the Committee, three 100-pounder shells were ordered down to the battery to try their effect upon the frigate section. They were fitted with pillar fuses, fired with 10lbs. charged, and a bursting charge of 8 lbs. The first shell broke through the wooden side, and, bursting between decks with a fearful roar, appeared to convulse the strongly-bolted fabric to its very foundation. On visiting the target, the interior was found thoroughly clogged with smoke, utterly precluding the possibility of any living soul breathing in it. Fighting-men may stand a vast deal of hammering, and terrible would be the effect of the segments, splinters, explosion of their own cartridges, caused by the bursting of these shells filled with such large charges of powder; but, besides this, asphyxiation to a certainty would be an additional result, and it is clear that men can no longer breathe would become entirely helpless. The other shells did but confirm this result, and the Committee left, satisfied that if a few such missiles could be dropped into the wooden ships of an enemy, it would rapidly be "All up with Squeers!" Sir William, however, on the following morning suggested that similar shells, fired with the reduced charge of 6 lbs. of powder for close action, should be tried against the same frigate section. This was done, and on this occasion the shell, instead of completely penetrating the bulwarks, burst in them with an effect to which, using the expression of a gunner standing close by, "Smithereens was all a joke!" In fact, a Pickford's van might almost have walked into the blown out in the side of the ship. As the war, which appears imminent, will be—probably for the last time—a war of wooden ships Jonathan might find, from the above specimen, that the bite of the old lion, which he affects to despise, will give an uglier rip than may be altogether agreeable.

THE LATE ATROCITIES IN POLAND.

(From the Daily News, Dec. 25.)

From the church towers of every capital in Christendom—save one—a glad and grateful peal rings out, in honour of this festal day. Only in one devoted city is there no sign of joy—no sound of Christmas bell. War saw sits desolate; her garb is that of mourning; the chimes that every year upon this day for centuries past have summoned her people to thanksgiving and prayer are mute; and the venerated hands wont to be raised in benediction are clasped in resignation in the loneliness of a prison cell. No child or mother, old man or youth, is seen going or coming in the neighbourhood of the many edifices dedicated to Divine worship. The gates of all are closed; aisle, and nave, and chancel are alike empty, the token of a people's grief at the desecration of their hallowed shrines. It is a thousand years since the choral hymn failed to ascend on Christmas morn from any city of Poland. Whatever else may have been its shortcoming, it has never been reproached with lack of reverence or devotional feeling. Many, indeed, have been apt to say of its people, that "in all things they seem to be too superstitious." What, then, must be their feelings when, on this great anniversary of the Christian world, the people of Warsaw see the doors of their temples closed, as an act of reverence of the Most High, and in signal protest against the blasphemy and brutality of oppression?

Many weeks have elapsed since the butchery committed in the great church of Warsaw by the soldiers of the Czar, yet that cowardly and inhuman act of barbarism remains unatoned for to the present hour. On the following day the vicar-general of the arch-diocese ordered the gates of the churches to be closed, and forbade any religious service to be celebrated within their precincts, until the murderous violation of their sanctity should be atoned for by the Russian authorities of the realm. The order was rigidly obeyed, not a murmur of dissent having arisen from either clergy or people. Unmoved by a reproof that might have touched the conscience of any other government, it was resolved at St. Petersburg to follow up the outrage on the laity by taking vengeance on the clergy. Mgr. Bialobrzski and twenty-four priests and curates were ordered in their respective dwellings by order of the Governor, and thrown into prison. The charge against them was that of inciting to disaffection and revolt. They were given to understand that if they were ready to resume their pastoral functions, and to prevent the singing of commemorative hymns in the service for the dead, they would be set at liberty. One and all refused; and one and all have been doomed by a military tribunal, sitting within the walls of the Citadel, to banishment for ten years in Siberia. Most of them have been already hurried off to that huge open grave, into which Imperialism flings its victim, to perish of cold and cruelty. The aged and infirm Vicar-General is said to have been too ill to be examined, without forgoing the hope of his prolonged suffering. It was supposed by Alexander II. and his confidential- accomplices that the example thus made would have struck terror into the rest of the clergy of the city, and that the church doors would have been unlocked by the trembling hand of fear. But in this anticipation they have been wholly disappointed; and the latest tidings are to the effect that *one hundred and sixty* of the clergy have been arrested and thrown into felons' cells.

M. Wielopolski, who for some months consented to fill the post of Minister of Worship and Education, finding all remonstrance vain, has resigned. A man of noble family, good fortune, and rare attainments, his ambition has long led him to court the favour of St. Petersburg, at the sacrifice of popularity among his countrymen. M. Wielopolski always, indeed, wished it to be understood that he was actuated by an esoteric zeal for the rescue and redemption of his country; but he tried to persuade others, and perhaps persuaded himself, that the way to serve Poland effectually was by winning power in the Russian administration. Until Moses could stand and speak in the court of Pharaoh he could not lead his people forth from bondage. So M. Wielopolski has spent the best years of his life in being, or seeming to be, un-Polish in order to be trusted by the conquerors of his country; he has clutched for a few brief months the prize so painfully sought; and now, even he is driven to withdraw from all participation in local government in disgust and despair. A nameless, noteless tool of power is appointed his successor; and every semblance of moral or social check upon the intemperance and insolence of alien despotism is thus removed.

It was but the other day that our indignation was invoked, by the enemies of popular institutions, against the severities which confessedly had *not* been committed as yet in America, but which might be apprehended there, because they had been foretold by certain irresponsible writers in obscure journals as likely to happen. What a pity that the fervid vocabulary of indignation should be exhausted on excesses about which it is only possible to speak in the subjunctive mood, when here, in our own dynastic quarter of the world, we are compelled to record enormities and crimes with indicative plainness and precision. Have the idolators of hereditary right—the revilers of democratic institutions, no word of rebuke to spare, no cry of shame for the atrocities of Russian rule? Is the mere name of Imperialism still sufficient to sanctify multitudinous misdeeds in Poland, as for so many years held by our instructors to justify like measure of remorseless repression in Italy and Hungary, when perpetrated there by similar authority? We say in all sincerity, because the Poles are subjected at this hour to the same arbitrary sentences of protracted incarceration, of lifelong banishment, of ruinous mulcts, and of shameful and brutal punishment by the lash, which we were always told it was useless to exclaim against when inflicted by the legitimate rulers of Austria on refractory Hungarians or Italians. It is not a week since a young lady of good family resident in Warsaw was overheard playing, in her own chamber, one of the forbidden songs of her country. In the course of the same afternoon a party of gendarmes entered the house, seized the youthful musician, dragged her to the office of the guard, and there, upon her refusal to swear that she would never sing or play the interdicted air again, inflicted upon her person stripes so many and so terrible that soon after her return to her father's dwelling she expired. So much for a system of rule in which every shadow of democratic power is wanting. Set opposite to this the worst talk ever uttered in the two or three towns of the United States, where a half alien populace impudently usurp the right to speak in the name of the Federal Commonwealth, and let any man with heart or conscience say which of the two ought to monopolise the virtuous indignation of neutral criticism. The rage of civil war may poison many of the ordinary influences of social life and steel men's breasts to acts of harshness and inhumanity that at other times they would instinctively recoil from. It is possible that in progress of a terrible schism deeds may be perpetrated in America, in the excitement of conflict or the incoherency of tumult, as irreconcilable with the ordinary habits of law and justice as history tells us were enacted in our own country in days of civil war. But the popular Government of America cannot be reproached with the iniquities of European imperialism. The clergy of no hated race or sect are imprisoned or banished by scores; unarmed congregations, while upon their knees before the altar, are not set upon by disciplined Janissaries and doomed to death for no other crime than that of joining in the chorus of a traditional hymn; women are not flogged to death for like offences; and upon this auspicious day, when peace on earth and good will towards men were promised from on high, the population of a great city are not left without the means of public worship in consequence of the ferocious conduct of an alien garrison.

Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes. For particulars, apply to

RUSTOMJEE RUTTONJEE.

Old Theatre, Fort.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES.—DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE CAPS, Felt Waddings to prevent the Leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for Killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality, &c. *Sole Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.* Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

ENFIELD RIFLE AMMUNITION AND BALL CARTRIDGES.

For Whitworth Rifles, also for Westley Richard's Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, and other Breech Loaders ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Road, London. W. C. Wholesale Only.

THE MEDICAL HALL, BYCULLA.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. Operative Family Chemists and General Merchants, beg to draw the attention of the Public to their convenient and extensive premises at Byculla, which have been constructed to meet the numerous and important requirements of their business. The multifarious nature of their stock has been divided into separate departments under qualified heads, which will greatly facilitate the general working of their Establishment.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL AND DISPENSING BRANCH has been fitted expressly for the purpose and is strictly under the immediate personal superintendence of qualified dispensing chemists from the best houses in London, and the drugs and chemicals are selected by Mr Treacher himself in Europe, and where advisable the manufacture of chemicals and medicinal preparations is conducted on the premises with the greatest purity.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH has been greatly extended and a convenient Room has been fitted up which embraces every requisite for both amateurs and professional Photographers, from the best manufacturers of Photographic chemicals, apparatus and working material.

THE MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS are on a very large scale, and Messrs. Treacher & Co. are now able to carry out orders to an unlimited extent and with the greatest punctuality.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. invite their constituents on Malabar Hill and the neighbourhood to call, also to send their prescriptions and orders generally to the Medical Hall, Byculla, where in future their general stock will be kept. Its position is central and the premises are commodious, and greater care and attention will be ensured than has hitherto been possible in the bustling and confined premises in the Fort.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to acknowledge and thank the Public for the general support given to the Firm during the past thirty years, and continue to enjoy their confidence and patronage. Successful experience has fully proved the advantage of supplying ONLY guaranteed articles, and they confidently assert that it is their aim in every detail connected with the business to ensure the satisfaction of their constituents.

The Book-keeping and correspondence will for a time be carried on in the Fort where out-station orders should be addressed.

The hours of business are from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. daily (Sunday excepted). Prescriptions prepared and Medicines supplied at both establishments at any hour.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.

They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.
Gold and Silver Watches by Dent.
Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett.
Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.
Doctor's Independant Seconds and Race Watches.
Ladies' Gold Watches by English and Geneva makers
Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 350 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.
Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.
Children's Sterling Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon in Morocco cases.
Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Sterling Silver Enamelled Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Coral Charms mounted in Gold, Rupees 4 per set of Ten.
Best Plated Tea Services on Nickle Silver.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Courior Bags from Rs. 10 to 15.
Aluminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.
Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c. &c.
English, French and American Clocks in great variety.
Small Round Tent Clocks without Pendulums.
Small Pocket Thermometers, Rupees 2, 3, 4 each.
All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.
Thornhill Bros. & Co. manufactures to order in fine Indian Gold.

Alberts.	Gold Hoops for children's ears
Guards.	Wedding Rings and Guards.
Hair Guards.	Brooches.
Hair Rings.	Bracelets.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, established 1851.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss arising therefrom. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

1300 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
1400 " " Longcloth.
1000 " " Madapollams.
400 " " Domestic Muslin.
50 " " French Printed Muslin.
53 " " or ditto.
72 " " Black Blue scarlet and Purple Lady cloth.
20 bales Mule and Water Twist, &c. &c.

On account of the underwriters.

A & T 1
387 Case 46 pieces Drillings.
One case Cottage Time Pieces.
50 Cases Brandy Fruits.
1000 Bath Bricks.
30 Pairs Carriage Lamps.
12 Dozs. very superior Camel Hair Copying Brushes.
13 Tierces of Beef.

AT 2 P. M.

To be sold without reserve, on account of the concerned.

One Beautiful limitation cane bodied, light English Built Buggy, hung on Elliptic C. Springs partially damaged by salt water, just landed. Ex *Benacoolen*, and to be sold without reserve for the benefit of the concerned.

A Bay Horse used both in Shigram and Buggy.

MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY SHARES.

Offers will be entertained by the undersigned for a few of these Shares.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A CARRIAGE AND PAIR AND A CHARGER.

To be seen at the Clarendon Hotel, a Good Carriage with a pair of excellent Horses and Harness, also a high Caste Arab Charger, in first rate condition. Particulars as to Price, &c. can be obtained at the Hotel or from the Undersigned.

PORT WINE.

* Of unexceptionable quality, if taken in larger quantities than 5 dozens at a time, Rs. 16 per dozen, otherwise Rs. 17 per dozen. Sample bottles Rs. 1-8 each.

MARTELL'S DARK BRANDY.

A few cases of this celebrated Brandy for sale at Rs. 21 per dozen, to close an account.

GINGER WINE.

Of superior quality, at Rs. 13-8 per dozen.

A MOUNTAIN BAROMETER, by Cary, of London, with portable Tripod and fitted in Case, a rare opportunity for those engaged in the Trigonometrical Survey.

CRAWFORD & Co.

No. 7, Marine Street, Bombay, 10th Feb. 1862.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta, Gazette*. Price Two Rupees. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

EIGHT-HORSE BOILER FOR SALE.

AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Guage in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, in excellent condition.

*** The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Colaba. Price may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.

Indian Domestic Economy, and Receipt Book;

FIFTH EDITION REVISED, COMPRISING numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Outstations. By the Author of "A Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

FRESH STORES AND OTHER GOODS.

MESSRS. ARDASEER FURDOONJEE'S SONS beg to inform their kind customers and the public generally, that they have just imported per Ships *Lady Octavia, Seafield, Cleadon* and *Redan*, a superior supply of Oilmans stores, in great variety. Friends's Pale Ale and Guinness' extra Dublin Stout.

ALSO.

Best German Silver and Electro plate Ware, Gig Harness, fashionable silk Umbrellas, Glassware, Plated and Bronzed Hanging and Reading Lamps, Candlesticks, &c.

The articles are too numerous to mention, the stock is very extensive and varied, and the undersigned have no doubt of their ability to meet all demands.

ARDASEER FURDOONJEE'S SONS.

Corner of Forbes and Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE,

AT THE GODOWNS of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., —IMPROVED COTTAGE CHURKAS. Rs. Eighty-five each.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

ESSAYS ON THE SACRED LANGUAGE, WRITINGS, AND RELIGION OF THE PARSEES, as introductory to the study of the Send-Avesta and the Zoroastrian Religion.

By MARTIN HAUG, DR. PHIL.,

Superintendent of Sanscrit Studies in the Poona College, Honorary Member of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, etc. In one handsome volume. 8vo. cloth.

* PRICE SEVEN RUPEES PER COPY.

CONTENTS.

I.—History of the Researches into the Sacred Writings and Religion of the Parsees from the earliest times down to the present.
II.—Outline of a Grammar of the Zend Language.
III.—The Zend-Avesta and its Contents (with Translations of some important pieces.)
IV.—The Zoroastrian Religion as to its origin and developement.

*** Subscribers names received at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

General Mess on the Strangers' Ground, Esplanade Tent, No. 25.

THE above Establishment will commence business from 19th November 1861. Gentlemen will be accommodated from that day.

SHAIK DAWOOD EBRAM,
General Messman.

19th November 1861.

W. HANNAH & CO.,

CARDPLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.—Orders for Visiting, Wedding, and other Cards will be executed neatly and promptly.

Terms moderate, prices for cash only.

No. 3, Medow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2). Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

S. D' ESPERANCE.

*** *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

23, Apollo Street.

PRESENTS FOR THE SEASON.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to inform the Public, of a new arrival by the mail, of English and French Fancy and useful Articles, well adapted for New Year's Gifts and Presents, consisting of—

Ladies' Work Boxes in Rose, Mahogany and Ebony Wood
Work Stand and Pin Cushions.
Work and Reticule Bags.
Ladies' Scent, Glove and Jewel Boxes.
Tea Caddys.
Paper Cases.
Envelope do.
Writing do.
Ivory Paper Knives.
Travelling and Courier Bags in four different sizes, of Doeskin and Morocco.
Beautiful Ivy splitboards and scarlet, sachet sultanes or scent Bags, large and small for the Wardrobe, and also small for the Pocket.
Color Boxes, Moist, Dry, and Oil.
1862 Almanacs, Diaries and Memorandum Books.
Purses in great variety.
Fancy Moorchalum Billiard and carved Pipes.
Briarwood and Cherry Pipes, silver mounted, plain and Meerschaum Bowls and Stems.
Amber, Meerschaum and Briarwood Mouth Pieces in immense varieties.
Cigar Cases and Stands in elegant and new designs.
English and French Tobaccos of first quality.
Albums for Photographs and Poetry.
Ivory Pen Holders.
Ivory handles Wafer Stamps.
Ink and Pen Stands.
Ladies' Companions and Scissors.
Paper Weights in Marble, Glass, Bronze, and Gilt.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Card Cases in Tortoise' shell and Morocco.
Thermometers in Marble Stands.
Fancy gilt and bronze Candlesticks.
Manifold Writers.
Tourist's Writing Cases.
Portfolios and Machine Copying Books.
Blotting Pads.
Sketching Portfolios.
Blocks and Books.
Lockets and Charms with beautiful Miniature Views.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings Studs in Masonic and other artistic designs too numerous to detail.
Coral Bells.
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Case.
Knife, Fork and Spoon including handsome Mug in one Case, forming a beautiful Christening Present.
Silver Mugs separate in Case.
A large collection of indestructible, amusing and interesting Children's Books.
A fresh supply of White and Colored Kid Gloves.

These Fancy Goods with the *exception of Jewellery* are at the Byculla Branch, where T & Co., would invite their Friends and the Public generally to inspect their collection which will be found to surpass any in Bombay.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, 30th December 1861.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY.

A BOMBAY MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
No. XVI.—Just Published.

CONTENTS:

Sonnet on the Death of a Young Lady, the last of her Family.
The New Year's Eve.
Local Society.
The Indus Tunnel.
The Corpora Quadrigemina Chapters V. VI.
The Feast of Saint Valentine.
A Modern Indian Statesman; or A Canning's Administration in the East.
On the Ancient Connection between the Indians and the Persians.
Notes on the Plays of William Shakspeare, as edited by Charles Knight.—No. II. Othello.
Bismillah; or Happy Days in Cashmere. Chapters XLVII. to LII.
The Spirit of Beauty on Earth.
Cochin, British and Native.
Lines suggested by a Bas-Relief representing the Death of Hyacinth.
A Bird's-eye View of the American Struggle. Chapter III.
English Grammar.—A Review of Mr. E. I. Howard's new School Grammar.
Guzzerat and the Country of the Guicowar.
MILITARY PORTFOLIO.—Half Yearly Report of the United Service Institution of Western India.
Act XXIX. of 1861.—A Review, and comparison with the Old Articles of War for the Indian Army.

Annual Subscription, including Postage in India, Rs. 20, Single Nos. Rs. 2 each.

*** All Back Numbers in print, and available either in loose sets, or in bound vols. The support of the Public is respectfully solicited to this Publication.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

POCKET PENCILS, PENS & PEN-HOLDERS

Mordan's Gold Pencils & Pen-holders combined	55	0
Jordan's Silver Pencils and Pen-holders combined	0	0
Perry's Ivory slip pencil	3	0
Perry's Ivory slip pencil combining penknife	4	0
Perry's Ebony thick propeller	3	0
Solid Black Ink pencils, short wood	1	8
Long wood do. short bone 2, long	3	0
Small thin metal holders	2	0
Ink in cases, with black ink, blue or red		
Ivory Pen-holders	4	0
Porcupine quill pen-holders	0	8
India rubber pen-holders	0	12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for anything required.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING ¾ to 2 inch.
COCKS, STOP, BIB, and BALL ¾ to 1½ inch.
STEEL, BLISTER, very best Rs. 20 per cwt.
VICES, PARALLEL, and BENCH, 4 to 7 inch.
ANVILS, SMITH'S, and SWAGE. HAMMERS.
DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS. LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in Rolls, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
PUMPS, Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined.
DITTO, HEVEA, 6 inch barrells.
HINGES, very handsome, English-made, for Godown Doors, Factories, Spinning Mills, &c.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

ON SALE,

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, with Her Majesty's INDIAN NAVY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to the 31st December 1861. Price Rs. 3.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

HAS been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and, above all in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegent remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London; And sold by Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, Kurrachee and Kotree.

CAUTION.—LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.

R. LETCHFORD & Co. guarantee their Matches will light in any Climate, EVEN IF DIPPED IN WATER. Customers, therefore, when ordering Wax Matches should be particular in requesting "Letchford's Make," as others are often substituted.

R. Letchford & Co. having just built an extensive Manufactory, are now prepared to execute at a few days' notice, any order made payable in England.

Three Colts Lane, Bethnal Green, (late of Whitechapel), London.

ARMY AND EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL AGENCY.

MESSRS. SAUNDERS, OTLEY, AND CO., inform Members of the Army and Civil Service and the Public at large in India, that they draw and remit Pay, Pensions, &c., forward Miscellaneous Supplies of every description to Regiments, Messes, and Individuals in India, Australia, and the Colonies, take charge of Children going to England, and arrange for their Education, and generally execute Commissions of all kinds. —SAUNDERS, OTLEY, & Co., 66, Brook Street, Hanover Square, London.

New Literary and Political Paper for India and the Colonies.

THE ORIENTAL BUDGET OF LITERATURE, POLITICS, SCIENCE, AND ART,

For India, China, Australia, and the Colonies.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Annual Subscription (including postage to any part of the World), 12s.

The "ORIENTAL BUDGET" is a perfect record of the *Literature* and *Political History* of the Month, and contains a complete Summary of *Scientific, Dramatic, and Artistic* intelligence.

Published on the 1st of every Month by

Messrs. SAUNDERS, OTLEY, & Co., 66, Brook Street, Hanover Square, London.

AGENTS:—
Calcutta.—Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co.
Madras—Bainbridge, Byard, Gair, & Co.
Bombay—Chesson & Woodhall.

**HERBERT & Co.